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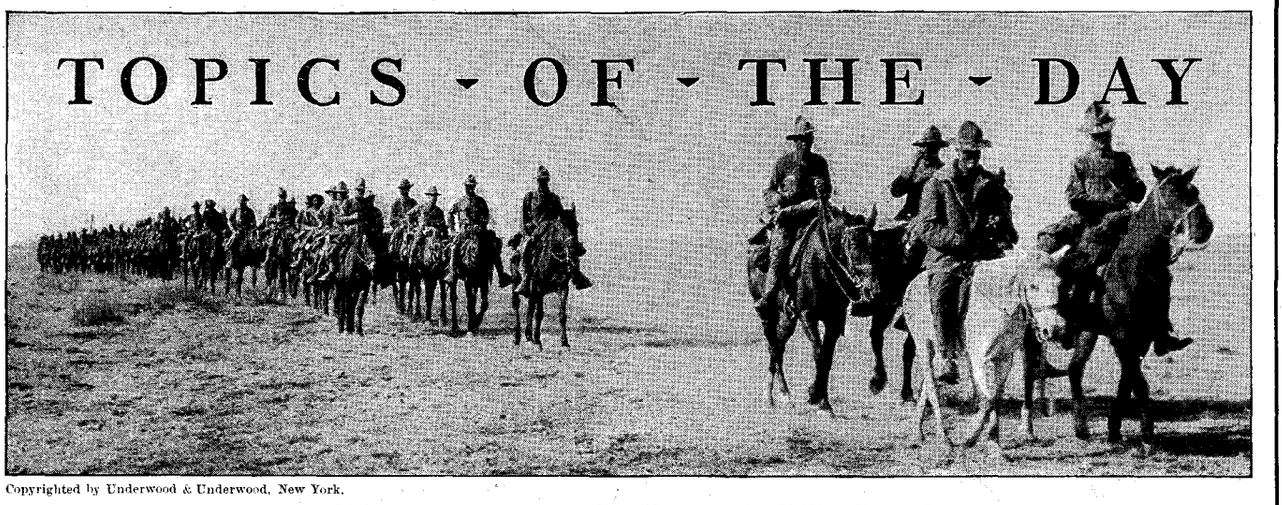

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TROOPERS OF THE TENTH CAVALRY, WHO FOUGHT AT CARRIZAL.

OUR TASK IN MEXICO

IN SWIFT AND BEWILDERING SEQUENCE, Carranza's declaration that a move by our troops in Mexico in any direction except north would mean war, President Wilson's mobilization of the militia of all the States, Secretary Lansing's note flatly refusing to withdraw our troops and sternly admonishing the *de facto* Government, and the clash at Carrizal between American troopers of the Tenth Cavalry and Carranzista forces, came crowding on one another's heels just after the Democratic Convention had denounced intervention in Mexico as a course "revolting to the American people," to be resorted to "only as a last resort." And even after the treacherous spilling of American blood at Carrizal, the Democratic New York *World*, which is sometimes regarded as a semiofficial spokesman for the Wilson Administration, urges that if Congress is compelled to declare war with Mexico it should accompany the declaration with an unqualified statement that "we do not go into Mexico for conquest, but for liberation." *The World* goes on to say:

"In this way alone will it be possible to give the conflict on our part a character always to be regarded with pride at home and never to be held as a reproach abroad.

"War with Mexico, begun as it must be in sheer madness by the First Chief, with motives that can only be conjectured, will be a struggle in which every American who follows the flag is sure to find glory in the triumph of a good cause.

"That cause may as well be made plain at the outset.

"To state it in words not to be misunderstood or belied will give greater renown to the United States than can be gained by any military success as against a country impoverished, torn by feuds, and hardly responsible for the misdeeds of its rulers.

"To adhere to it to the end and make it the imperishable memorial of a lasting peace will be to win for ourselves, by our own good conscience, fame, honor, and friendship that will outweigh all other considerations. . . . . .

"A Mexican Republic pacified, enlightened, and responsive to progress and opportunity would be reward enough for a serious task reluctantly undertaken.

"At the proper time let Congress so declare.

"There will be opposition to this program from great business interests, which hope for a Mexico overrun, annexed, and syndicated at the cost of good American blood, but it will be easier to meet such influences now than at the conclusion of hostilities.

"If forced into war, we are certain to conquer the men who misrule Mexico. It is not so certain that we shall conquer ourselves unless we gain the victory at the outset.

"The United States made a pledge as to Cuba and kept it.

"The United States has made a pledge as to the Philippines which is in process of fulfilment.

"If the flag must be carried into Mexico it should go as the well-understood emblem of liberation. . . . . .

"Conquest is but another name for brigandage and oppression, and it is conquest that Congress should disavow. With that issue settled once and for all, many of the most troublesome features of the Mexican problem would disappear forever."

Vigorously and diametrically opposed to this suggestion is Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which trusts that Congress "will spare the world another exhibition of the silly sentimentalism which is occasionally in evidence just now in our country." Let us first wage "decisive, conquering war," urges this paper, and afterward "we will cross the annexation river when we come to it." But that *The American* has already crossed that river in anticipation may be inferred from the following paragraphs:

"We must go down into Mexico and spend our money by

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millions and lose the lives of thousands of our fine young men because the masses of the Mexican people have been misgoverned and opprest by the numerically small ruling class. And we shall be unfaithful to our duty, and fools besides, if we do not put an end to the hopeless and wretched conditions in Mexico by substituting the free and orderly institutions of American rule

U. S.—"It won't take long to lick him, but then I'll have to nurse him back to health."

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

for the tyrannical and disorderly rule of a succession of despots and robbers.

"Exactly seventy years ago we made war upon Mexico, under circumstances of disorder and revolution in Mexico similar to those of to-day. We finished that war in two years, and took from Mexico as the indemnity for our bill of costs the territory which is now the States of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, in addition to Texas, which we had annexed a year before the declaration of war.

"The territory we then took from Mexico has an area of 918,000 square miles.

"The present area of Mexico is 765,000 square miles.

"So that from 1845 to 1848 we took from Mexico, by arms and conquest, a great deal more than half her original territory. Omitting Texas from the calculation, in 1848 we virtually split Mexico in two and took one-half her territory as the spoil of victory.

"And now look at the condition of the half of the Mexican territory we took then and the half we left to Mexican rule. . . . .

"What man of sense looking upon these two pictures will not heartily agree that conquest and annexation have proved blessings beyond price to that territory we took from Mexico seventy years ago?

"And what man of sense, realizing how different the conditions of wretched Mexico would have been had we extended our rule of freedom and law over all Mexico in 1848, does not deplore the mistake then made in annexing but one-half of Mexico? . . .

"When we have reduced Mexico to submission and to order and cleaned out the brigands and thieves and murderers calling themselves revolutionary chiefs, it will be time enough to decide upon constructive measures for Mexico.

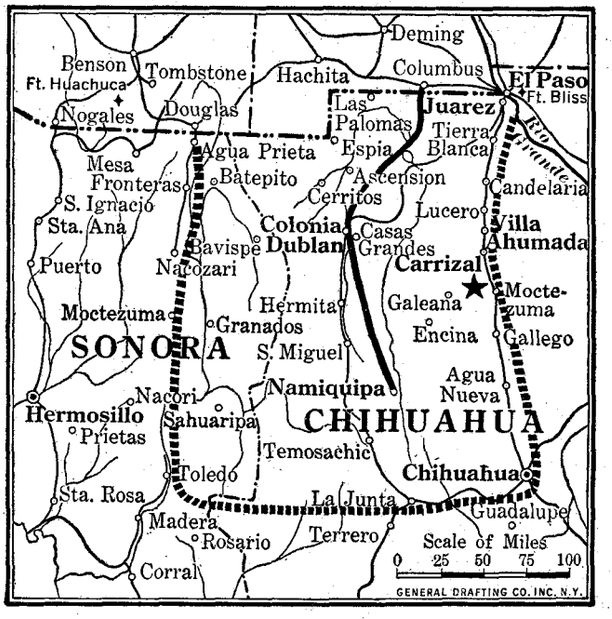
"Our business, for a while, is to be forceful, not genial and gentle; to conquer, and not as yet to construct. We must blast for foundations before we can erect our building."

The chain of events immediately bearing upon the fight at Carrizal may be said to begin on June 16, when General Jacinto Trevino, commanding Carranza's forces in northern Mexico, advised General Pershing that any movement of American troops south, east, or west from their present lines would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare. General Trevino acted on specific instructions from Carranza, who had previously asked our Government for an "immediate withdrawal of the American troops," and had emphasized the request with the statement that in case of a refusal Mexico would have "no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms." On June 20 Secretary Lansing sent to Mexico's *de-facto* Government a note rejecting the demand for the withdrawal of our troops, reciting the outrages suffered by Americans in Mexico and along the Mexican border, and arraigning the Carranza Government for its failure to prevent or to punish these outrages. Defining the "real situation" in Mexico, Secretary Lansing said:

"For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States, and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. . . . . .

"During the past nine months, in particular, the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. . . . . .

"It is admitted that American troops have crossed the international boundary in hot pursuit of the Columbus raiders, and without notice to or the consent of your Government, but the several protestations on the part of this Government by the President, by this Department, and by other American authorities, that the object of the expedition was to capture, destroy, or completely disperse the Villa bands of outlaws or to turn this duty over to the Mexican authorities when assured that it would be effectively fulfilled, have been carried out in perfect good faith by the United States. Its efforts, however, have been obstructed



WHERE CARRANZA'S FORCES SURROUND OURS.

The black line from Juarez to Namiquipa is held by our troops. Namiquipa is General Pershing's main base, and Colonia Dublan his secondary base. Carrizal, scene of the fight on June 21, is marked by a star. The heavy broken line represents roughly the position of the Carranzista troops.

at every point. . . . Meantime, conditions of anarchy in the border States of Mexico were continually growing worse. Incursions into American territory were plotted and perpetrated. The Glen Springs raid was successfully executed, while no effective efforts were being made by General Carranza to improve the conditions and to protect American territory from constant threat of invasion.

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"In view of this increasing menace, of the inactivity of the Carranza forces, of the lack of cooperation in the apprehension of the Villa bands, and of the known encouragement and aid given to bandit leaders, it is unreasonable to expect the United States to withdraw its forces from Mexican territory, or to prevent their entry again when their presence is the only check upon further bandit outrages and the only efficient means of protecting American lives and homes — safeguards which General Carranza, tho internationally obligated to supply, is manifestly unable or unwilling to give."

Referring to Carranza's threat of an "appeal to arms" in case our troops were not at once withdrawn, Secretary Lansing said:

"The Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the *de facto* Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

At the same time he sent copies of this note to the diplomatic representatives of all the South- and Central-American nations, accompanying these copies with a statement which said, in part:

"Should this situation eventuate into hostilities. . . . I take this opportunity to inform you that this Government had for its object not intervention in Mexican affairs, . . . but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities.

"Hostilities, in short, would be simply a state of international war, without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens."

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"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

On the morning of June 21 two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, a colored regiment, were treacherously fired upon by Carranzista troops near Carrizal, and in the resulting fight a number of soldiers were killed on both sides. The first brief official account of this fight given out by our War Department reads as follows:

"Two troops, Tenth Cavalry, Boyd's Troop C and Morey's Troop K, joined on the night of the 20th at Santo Domingo, marched within one mile of Carrizal on the 21st, Captain Boyd in command, arriving there at 7.30 A.M. Boyd sent a Mexican guide, and asked permission to pass through the town. Mexican guide returned with refusal from Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly stating Boyd might pass through the town, providing he stopt for a conference. Then General Gomez himself came out and discust the situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime Mexican troops, moving out from the town, began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired, and when he reached the right of his troops, Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot."

That the first shots were fired by the Mexican soldiers, and by order of their superiors, is clearly indicated by the following statement issued in Mexico City by Minister of War Obregon:

"The Ministry under my charge by the First Chief's orders instructed Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino on June 18 that if General Pershing's forces, forming the punitive expedition which penetrated our national territory after the Columbus incident, moved southward, eastward, or westward from where they were they should be attacked.

"Early this morning an American force tried to occupy the station of Carrizal of the Mexican Central Railway. General Trevino ordered it to be attacked."

To establish this point still more unmistakably, we have General Trevino's official report to General Obregon, dated June 21, which reads in part:

"Gen. Francisco Gonzales reported to me last night from Ciudad Juarez that American forces were arriving at Santo Domingo. Therefore, I ordered they be attacked to-day, and I am informed that the fight began at eight o'clock this morning in El Carrizal."

One of the most interesting features of the whole tense situation in regard to Mexico is the mobilizing of the militia of all the States for duty on the Mexican border. "For the first time in the history of the nation," remarks the New York *Independent*, "the President of the United States has called out the entire National Guard to secure our country's border against invasion." The minimum number that will be thus called for border duty, according to Brigadier-General Alfred Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, will be 145,000. While, as the Philadelphia *North American* remarks, "every loyal American must be gratified by the splendid response of the militia to the President's summons," the War Department, according to a Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune*, estimates that "six months of active preparation will be needed to fit the militia as a body for active service." Meanwhile, however, to quote *The North American* again, "Guardsmen throughout the country are mobilizing with speed and precision, recruits are filling the ranks, leading business firms are giving the most practical demonstrations of patriotism by continuing the pay of their employees who go to the front, and there is evidence everywhere of courageous acceptance of an unpleasant duty." Says the New York *Tribune:*

"For the first time in its history the organized militia of the United States has been drafted into the Federal service by a mere stroke of the President's pen. This call, therefore, signalizes a novel departure in American military methods, and the mobilization and employment of the State organizations for use as such, but under complete Federal control, except in the matter of naming officers, will furnish a prompt and searching test of the 'Federalization' experiment which Congress recently authorized.

"In our early wars the State militia were more than once called out by the Federal Government 'to repel invasions.' . . . But the rule in all our wars up to date has been to call upon the States for volunteers, and the States in filling their quotas have used militia organizations in part, but have surrendered entire control of the new formations to the United States Government. In the Spanish War many State militia regiments were converted practically in bulk into volunteer United States regiments. . . . Now the 'Federalized' guard passes automatically into the national military establishment, and can be employed for service on the same terms as the regulars."

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WILSON—"You're a hyphen if you don't vote for me."
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

PUSSYFOOTING.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

POLITICAL POINTS.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN ISSUES

THE FIRE of the opposition press seems to center largely at the outset on the two planks of the Democratic platform, dealing with "hyphenism" and the tariff. In other planks some think they see a deliberate baiting of the hook for the Progressive vote in the platform's incorporation of "social-justice" paragraphs advocating an eight-hour day for Government employees, compensation for injuries received in industrial accidents, prison reform, and an "effective" Federal child-labor law. Altho denounced and derided by many German-American papers, the St. Louis convention's pronouncement on political organizations in this country that act in the interest of foreign Powers is hailed by the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Dem.) as "the most important plank in the Democratic platform—the most important plank in any platform," while even the Republican Des Moines *Capital* commends its opponents for being "plainer and bolder" in their declaration of Americanism than is the Republican platform. Here there is no "pussyfooting," remarks the Democratic Buffalo *Enquirer*. In this plank, which was inserted, the correspondents say, at President Wilson's dictation, "the supreme issue" is declared to be "the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation." Hence, it proceeds:

"Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign Power, in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious, or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

"We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign Power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

"We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign Power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy."

"That is the very backbone of Americanism," exclaims the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which predicts that "the slaves of the hyphen will be kicked contemptuously from party to party" and "will find no shelter anywhere." And Col. Henry Watterson, in his Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), restates the issue thus: "Shall the voters of the United States elect their own President, or shall Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, working through the Kaiser Alliance, and other Reservists educated by Dernberg and organized by Bartholdt, appoint one for them?" The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) and the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* unite in reminding us that this issue was not made by Mr. Wilson or invited by him, and the St. Louis paper adds:

"It was made by the German propagandists who set out to wreck his Administration. Before all other issues of the campaign, let us have a referendum on the question of whether the Government of the United States is hereafter to be subjected to alien blackmail and whether a President of the United States can be driven out of office because his foreign policies are not made in Europe. Until that is settled, nothing is settled."

But the *Germania Herold*, of Milwaukee, speaks of this plank as "an attack on a whole nationality;" the *Freie Presse*, of Lincoln, Neb., calls it "an insult to all Americans of German blood," and the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* remarks that—

"President Wilson's 'hyphen plank' represents an acute fit of fury translated into phrases that are supposed to bear a deep meaning to those who know, but which in their vague and slippery form manifest the fear lest somebody prove to the President that he has really said something."

The German-American *New-Yorker Herold* sees in this plank a recrudescence of the old "Know-nothing" movement, and another German-American point of view is represented by the Chicago *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, which sees "no objection to this hyphen plank," but suggests that "Woodrow Wilson should be made to live up to it" by specifically denouncing such organizations as Mr. Putnam's "Committee of American Rights," and the "League for America and for the Allies," which "con-

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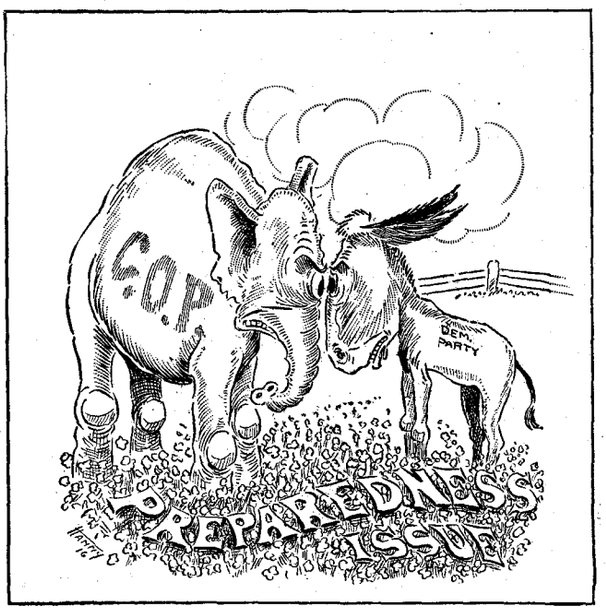

I WAS HERE FIRST!
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

"TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

WHERE AGREEMENT BRINGS DISAGREEMENT.

demn Wilson in a Boston meeting because he did not go to war with Germany."

An insult not so much to the German-Americans as to the Republican party is what the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) sees in this plank, and the New York *Press* (Rep.) affirms that the "hyphenates" have more to hope for from President Wilson than from Mr. Hughes. *The Press* goes on to say:

"Those Administration organs which, with quite unexampled political depravity, are trying to fool some of the American public into believing there is some sort of secret relationship between Hughes and the malignant hyphenates in this country know there isn't any such thing. They know it is impossible.

"They aren't afraid that the German Emperor, or the German Government, or the German nation will ever be able to do anything with, or get anything out of, Hughes. They aren't afraid that he will be weak and vacillating in dealing with submarine atrocities, or any other violation of American rights and slaughter of American lives.

"What they are afraid of is that thousands of Democrats, disgusted, humiliated, outraged by the way the Wilson Administration allowed the Berlin illegalities to go on month after month until the German Government itself grew sick and weary of a butchery business which was accomplishing nothing but to earn the hatred of the world will draw contrasts unfavorable to their own party's candidate."

Other Republican papers declare with no less emphasis that it is futile to try to make Americanism a political issue, because it is a plank on which every true citizen of this country must stand, regardless of party affiliation, and the Des Moines *Capital* declares itself in favor of laws "prohibiting the organization of foreign bodies for political purposes in the United States."

Fear has been exprest that after the war the impoverished European nations will "dump" a mass of manufactured products upon our shores, and undersell and ruin our manufacturers. Accordingly "antidumping" laws have been proposed, to bar out these ruinous products by appropriate tariff provisions. An "antidumping" clause is said to have been in the first draft of the Democratic platform as it came from the White House, but it does not appear in the completed document. Dispatches say it was too much for the "tariff-for-revenue-only" Democrats. Consequently the tariff plank as amended reaffirms the party's "belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered," and unreservedly indorses the Underwood Tariff Law as "truly exemplifying that doctrine." It recognizes, however, that "tariff-rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions," and notes that the European War is "bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced." In order, then, "to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partizan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study" of the situation, and the party favors "shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them."

This is denounced by the New York *Press* (Rep.) as "cowardly, sneaking humbug." It means, we are informed, that—

"The Democratic party, whose existing tariff measure prostrated American industries within six months after it went into operation and was wiping them out by the wholesale when the war came to save them—this means that the Democratic party, while intending to persist in its FREE-TRADE infatuation, is afraid to stand straight up in this election and face the Republican party on the square issue."

It "will be satisfactory to no element save those who regard side-stepping as the acme of political wisdom," declares the Springfield *Union* (Rep.); and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) sees in it "a particularly feeble display of the posture of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways." This faint promise of protection, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "will not change the deepened distrust of a party which so recently enacted a non-protective tariff," and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), while declaring that "a breaking up of the Democratic opposition to a protective tariff would be one of the most encouraging events in national history," assures the voters that—

"Since the Democrats admit their tariff must be amended, and since they practically concede it should be amended according to Republican principles, the safe thing to do will be to assign the work of amending it to Republican hands."

But the Democratic New York *World* replies that if the party now omits from its platform the usual denunciation of custom-house taxation for the enrichment of private interests, it is because that party has already "taken the greed and graft out of the tariff." Moreover—

"The fact is that Democrats as well as Republicans when in power have always recognized the propriety of safeguarding American enterprise and industry. What makes this year's

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Democratic tariff plank noteworthy is its candid recognition, by indorsement of a non-partizan Tariff Commission, of the legitimate business aspects of tariff taxation as applied to foreign competition in manufactures and trade. Giving Congress accurate information and expert advice, such a body should prove as discouraging to the extremists who would burn the custom-houses as to the gluttons of monopoly who would turn them into robbers' roosts."

The Mexican plank, which declares that intervention, "implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, . . . and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort," is already overshadowed by recent developments south of the Rio Grande; and the suffrage plank is discust elsewhere in this issue. The best summary of the platform as a whole, declares the Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, is contained in its second paragraph, which reads:

"We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad."

Other planks indorse adequate military preparedness, neutrality in international relations, Pan-American accord, conservation, the pending shipping bill, legislation to help the farmer, ultimate independence for the Philippines, and flood-control and waterways-development.

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) notes that this year the platform contains no "single-term" plank, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), comparing the platform with that adopted by the Republicans, remarks that—

"Both parties declare for conservation, for a tariff commission, for rural credits, for a budget system, for liberality toward labor. The Democratic platform has more of 'social justice' than its rival; it calls for 'ultimate independence' of the Philippines—an issue that the Chicago platform dodges."

SUFFRAGE PLANKS NOT ENOUGH

A DOZEN YEARS AGO it would have seemed unbelievable that the national-party conventions would be a unit in advocating woman suffrage, remarks the New York *Tribune*. But to-day the mere indorsement of the principle by the Republicans and Democrats, as well as the Progressives, Socialists, and Prohibitionists, is not enough for the suffrage leaders. At Chicago, during "convention week," there was born a new Woman's party based on the political strength of women voters in the suffrage States, which, "convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount issue," pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of a woman-suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, "irrespective of the interests of any national political party; and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment." The practical side of the first convention of the new organization was seen when representatives of five political parties appealed for the support of women voters. In a rather chilling reply Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch told the representatives of the minority parties: "We can not, of course, stand for you, because you have no power to give us what we want." And she said further:

"We are against that party which, having the power, does not confer national enfranchisement upon the women just as upon the men."

Speaking for herself, Mrs. Blatch added, amid applause:

"I say that tho I am, by inheritance, by conviction, of the Democratic party, still I will vote in Kansas against that party if it does not, before November, do full justice to our Federal amendment now before Congress. More than that, I stand ready to get a group of women about me who will go forth over the suffrage States with this one thought in our minds: we will deliver against the party that blocks the progress of women 500,000 votes."

Tho the suffrage speaker passed the Socialists and Progressives by as powerless, it is notable that these two parties have gone farther to meet the Woman's party program than the Republicans or the Democrats. Mr. Benson was nominated by a referendum vote, not at a convention, as Socialist candidate for President. He told the women at Chicago that even "if no woman in the United States votes for the men who are elected to Congress by the Socialists this fall, every one of these men will vote for every suffrage bill that may come up."

The Progressive suffrage plank, as finally worded, reads thus:

"We believe that the women of the country, who share with men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in time of war, should be given the full political right of suffrage both by State and Federal action."

The Republican suffrage plank avoids the declaration for Federal action, saying:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

While these planks were adopted unanimously, the Democrats in St. Louis divided on the subject and adopted the following plank only after a hot debate:

"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men."

Welcome as was the indorsement of these conventions, suffrage editors have no illusions as to the motives of the delegates. In the Republican convention, says *The Woman's Journal* (Boston), for instance, "the suffrage plank was carried because to those who believed in it out of personal conviction were added those who recognized it as a measure of political expediency." But, it adds, "there was a deeper significance in the fact that men who did not believe in suffrage felt obliged to vote for it than in the votes of those who supported it with good will."

The "but" clause of the Republican suffrage plank recognizing "the right of each State to settle the question for itself," is "susceptible of two interpretations," continues *The Woman's Journal*. Some Republicans, like Senator Borah, hold that it is an unqualified indorsement which merely recognizes a legal right that each State unquestionably has; others contend that it denies by implication "the right of three-fourths of the States to settle it for the nation." The Boston *Journal* (Ind.) takes the latter view; the declaration, it says, "simply states that suffragists shall be permitted to work as hard and as long as they will." In fact, as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) sees it, the action on suffrage by both conventions was a good deal like passing such a resolution as this:

"We recommend the abundant watering of the fields by the sufficient but not excessive rains of heaven, and we respectfully refer the carrying out of this program (in return for the adoption of which we expect to get the votes of all the farmers) to the winds, the clouds, the waters of the great deep, and the Hand that guides the storm and brings the calm."

While *The Transcript* sees more of a pro-suffrage spirit in the Republican than in the Democratic pronouncement, the Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.) considers the Democratic plank "decidedly stronger," as "it is more an out-and-out declaration in favor of the principle of woman suffrage. It does not smack of evasion, as does the Republican plank." And Mr. David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post* staff, agrees—

"For, while the Republicans indorsed the principle of woman suffrage and recognized the right of individual States to settle the problem themselves, the Democratic platform goes a step further and specifically recommends that whenever and wherever the problem is being decided all Democrats should vote in favor of extending the ballot to women on terms of equality with men."

But the suffrage leaders are far from enthusiastic over this

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ALONE IN A CRUEL WORLD.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

GETTING RID OF THE MOOSE.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

MOVING PICTURES OF THE PROGRESSIVE TRAGEDY.

recommendation. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, calls the plank "a mere jumble of words." Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's party, finds it weaker than the Republican plank and denounces it as "an attempt to deceive the women voters by making them think it is giving real support to suffrage, while withholding the one thing the party has the power to give."

Tho many Republicans welcome this assistance, the more scornful New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) finds the threat "absurd," for "there is no such thing as a women's vote, no solidarity of sex," and "if there were, it would be another argument against woman suffrage." The Congressional Union and the Woman's party, we are told, "are but amusing themselves with a 'bluff.'" And *The Times* concludes:

"The efforts, if efforts are made, of these two sororities to beat Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party would have about as much effect on the election as the evolutions of one Jersey mosquito on the movements of the satellites of Jupiter."

Obviously, remarks a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "the test of the women's agitation will be whether they prove able to swing any considerable ballot-power in November." But the leaders of the Woman's party realize that, and—

"It is their careful preparation for just this test that the men seem to have disregarded or of which they are totally ignorant. The women are out to prove once and for all that they can deliver a decisive vote against any party opposing them and obstructing suffrage.

"They have been at work since last winter, lining up their members in the suffrage States. The work is now to be pushed with all the energy they have."

Suffrage workers claim that there are over 4,000,000 women voters, tho the St. Joseph *News-Press* holds it extravagant, noting that the total vote for Presidential electors in the eleven full suffrage States in 1912 was not much more than 2,000,000. With a voting membership of half a million to start with and a pledged campaign fund of half a million, the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal* concludes that "this party means business," and that "it's right." It is not only right, but "wise," declares the Detroit *Journal*, because "until all American women are enfranchised it would be cowardly and suicidal on the part of the women in the emancipated States to refrain from using their united power to compel the emancipation of their fellow women in the other States."

A RAILROAD STRIKE THREATENED

WITH THE FAILURE of "the most important conference ever held by representatives of capital and labor," a tie-up of every important railroad in the United States looms as a possibility so ominous that the organs of public opinion implore the representatives of the railroads and their workers to arrive at some agreement. There are, however, Socialistic and labor journals which would welcome the issue, as would a few "capitalistic" journals, which hope it would bring about a decisive manifestation of public wrath against the strikers, perhaps bearing fruit in a compulsory-arbitration law.

The conference just held, as the press-writers remind us, was the second stage in the disposition of the demands of the workers, the first having been the referendum vote to decide to have the conference. Mr. Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania, headed the committee representing the railway companies. The union chiefs were Warren B. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. T. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and Timothy Shea, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The demands of the brotherhoods for an eight-hour basic day having been refused, and certain counter-suggestions from the railway heads not having been considered, the meeting adjourned and the union officials at once prepared to take a referendum vote to find out whether two-thirds of the men are willing to strike. Within two months, we read in the New York *Times*, "there will be another conference, when, with power to declare the strike, the labor leaders hope to persuade the railroad men to their way of thinking." Grand Chief Stone, as reported in the New York *Commercial*, says that "the movement for the eight-hour day among the railroad union men is so unanimous that it is impossible to conceive how such a movement could be defeated." But, contends the Indianapolis *News*, tho the 250 railroads affected include practically all the lines in the United States, yet—

"The four brotherhoods are not unanimous in their demands. It is stated that, under the rules of the brotherhoods, if the employees of a road do not vote to strike they may remain at work. In this connection it is announced that the engineers on the Union Pacific have withdrawn from the movement. It is hoped that this is an indication that there will be no general

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strike—disastrous not only to the roads and the men, but to the whole country."

The question at issue is thus stated by the New York *Tribune:*

"The men demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work or less, in all but passenger-service. In other words, they want the identical pay they are now receiving for eight hours' service, thus increasing the hourly pay by 25 per cent., and for overtime one and one-half times the new hourly rate, or an advance of 87½ per cent."

The only difference which *The Railway Age Gazette* can see "between the basic ten-hour-day system now in effect and the basic eight-hour system proposed would be that the employees would receive as much pay for eight hours' work as they now receive for ten hours' work, thus increasing their rate per hour 25 per cent.; that their overtime would begin at the end of eight hours instead of ten hours; and that their rate of pay for overtime per hour would be 87½ per cent. higher than it is now."

The statement that the men are simply after more wages is called "absurd" by the transportation brotherhoods' publicity bureau, which insists that—

"The men do not want the overtime, and the only way to stop the working of the men overtime is to put a penalty on the use of overtime, so that the railroads would move trains more expeditiously and be more saving in their use of the men's overtime work.

"Give railway-train-service men eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, and eight hours to pass with their families, and they ask for no overtime and no so-called exorbitant pay."

In declining to accept the brotherhood proposals, the railroad officials made certain requests of their own regarding wage-schedules, and suggested that both propositions be submitted preferably to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to arbitration under the Newlands Act. Mr. A. B. Garretson, speaking for the employees, dismissed the Interstate Commerce Commission as "incompetent to act," being a rate-fixing, not a wage-fixing, body. Arbitration, he said, had lost favor with the men "because of the difficulty of obtaining neutral arbitrators who know the intricacies of the issues." So, he continued, "until a condition has arisen that may threaten the interruption of traffic, I and the men behind me will never consent to arbitrate."

Yet there must be arbitration, insist several editors. Procedure under the Newlands Act is the only solution the Springfield *Republican* can find. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* calls the Interstate Commerce Commission the logical body, since no other "is so thoroughly familiar with the railroad situation." The New York *Evening Post* protests against such an alteration of the basic character of the Commission's functions. But, at all events, says the New York *Tribune*, any wage-increasing award should have "the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission—a sanction morally binding it to approve rate-increases, by which alone the added cost of railroad operation can be met."

Public opinion, says the Chicago *Herald*, speaking for a large number of its contemporaries, "is so clearly and strongly against a strike that it seems incredible that the union leaders would be sustained in refusing arbitration when it comes to a final choice between accepting it and plunging the country into a catastrophe more instantaneous than would be the successful landing of a foreign army on our shores." Yet it might be for the best, observes *The Railway Age Gazette*, for—

"Such an act of besotted madness would compel the enactment by Congress of a law making compulsory the arbitration of railway-labor disputes before strikes could be called, and the abolition of the constant menace of railway strikes would be worth all that the temporary tie-up of the roads would cost."

Finally, there is the effect of the impending war on our Southern border. Some railroad union leaders have suggested that in case of a strike the men would run the necessary troop- and supply-trains, and another has been quoted as saying in a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

"We are for the country first of all. If it comes to an issue the men will postpone their personal grievances and turn in for the good of the nation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Colonel avers he is out of politics; but we suspect he has ordered more.—*Boston Herald.*

INDIANA, mother of Vice-Presidents, this time presents the country with twins.—*Chicago Daily News.*

TO quiet Santo Domingo, why not try Government ownership of watermelon patches.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WALL STREET thinks it is promoting a Russian loan, but the real promoter is General Brussiloff.—*New York World.*

AFTER all, it was the Colonel who rose to heroic mood.—*Boston Herald.*

CARRANZA loudly demands justice at the hands of the Washington Government. We're for giving him exactly that.—*El Paso Times.*

WHAT we can't understand is why that enormous excess of Austrian prisoners doesn't capture the entire Russian Army.—*Washington Post.*

"THERE are several great obstacles to peace," begins a writer upon a much-discust topic. There are. One of them is war.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WILSON is highly indignant with foreign interference with our choosing of a President. Now he can appreciate how Huerta felt.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A MAN in Washington is engaged in making a bust of President Wilson; and Mr. Hughes is getting together a whole organization with the same object in view.—*Washington Herald.*

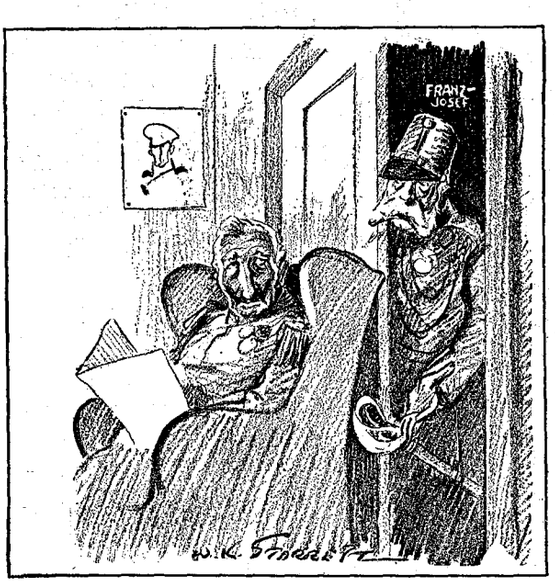
CONSIDERING their utter dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's selections for the Supreme Court, it's a wonder the Republicans would force him to fill another vacancy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

AND now it has become the bear that walks like an antelope.—*Washington Post.*

LOOKS as if America would have to choose between a watchful waiter and a dumbwaiter.—*New York Times.*

THE big-pay envelop is fast overhauling that big train-load on which James J. Hill built modern railroading.—*Boston Herald.*

WHY not keep that Supreme Court vacancy open until after November 7? Mr. Hughes may wish to return to his old job.—*New York World.*



"ARE WE STILL WINNING, WILHELM?"
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune.*

CARRANZA evidently has decided not to seek reelection on the ground that he has kept his country out of war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AND now I suppose there will be a rearrangement of consonants along the Galician front as town after town is captured.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

TO add to their troubles, the newspapers of Germany now have on their hands a United States Presidential campaign.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Allies are meeting to plan an economic war on Germany. The latter will hardly appreciate this compliment of imitation in efficiency.—*Baltimore American.*

UNLESS we misread the signs, this campaign is going to be unique in United States history. Both sides seem to be deeply concerned about the American vote.—*Kansas City Star.*

WON'T it be hard luck for those Congressmen who supported the Hay Army Bill because of the National Guard vote if all the militiamen are down in Mexico on November 7?—*Philadelphia North American.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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AMERICAN TROOPS SEEKING MEXICAN RAIDERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

WHY MEXICO IS TRUCULENT

THE SAUCY NONCHALANCE with which Mr. Carranza conducts his negotiations with this country is due, we are told, partly to a firm conviction that it is perfectly safe, and partly to the fact that a death-defying pose is terrifically popular down there. A realization that American intervention in Mexico was possible might have changed his tone, but competent observers tell us that it had become a fixt idea with him that American intervention was impossible under a Democratic Administration. This curious belief seemed to be shared by not a few representative organs of the press in the Mexican capital. They argued that if intervention came it would be due, as they express it, "to the pressure of Wall Street upon the Republican party," and while they regard President Wilson with no very favorable eye, they would like to see him win at the polls, because they believe him too weak to inaugurate a really vigorous intervention policy. This view finds forcible expression in the columns of the Carranzista organ of Mexico City, *El Pueblo*, which says:

"Wilson, who is the negative pole of autocracy, is not the proper person to serve as an instrument of Yankee plutocracy.

"We have carefully attempted to collect the diverse views, opinions, and comments occasioned by the threatened invasion of our country, as exprest by 'the man in the street' and cultured circles of our society; in this connection we have heard the Honorable President Wilson alluded to as perfidious, inconsequential, and even as a mountebank. We, who are more just, merely apply to him the qualification which in our conception is the worst he deserves: Mr. Woodrow Wilson is a WEAKLING.

"Perfidy is discreet, and Mr. Wilson has been prodigious in oratory, even to indiscretion and compromise; inconsequence is lack of logic in one's conduct, and Mr. Wilson, dealing with Huerta and in his attitude with respect to the Wall-Street powers, was always consistent with his statements; the mountebank always is attempting to influence the multitude which surrounds him by his discourses and unsubstantial and unimportant acts. Mr. Wilson IS NOT ALONE; he is at the head of the great Democratic party of the United States, and his acts and voice before the world have been the acts and voice of the North-American people."

THE HINT OBVIOUS.

GENERAL CARRANZA—"I so deeply regret your visit is at an end. Permit me to hand the señor his hat!"

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

El Pueblo believes that intervention in Mexico would spell ruin for the Democratic party, and argues that the President shrank from this step on account of domestic political conditions, and not from any motives of foreign policy. It proceeds:

"The invasion of our territory by Yankee military forces gravely threatens the prestige of North America. How much better would it not be if we saw them, defeated, return to their homes with the serene conscience of duty done. . . . . .

"Nevertheless, in spite of all these grave appearances, we believe Mr. Wilson has not yet lost his autonomy. Consequently, we do not believe in North-American intervention in

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our internal affairs, for reasons of high politics, and not in any way because of opportune policies of 'neighborliness.'

"If Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes, or any other representative of the oligarchy which dominates to-day in the United States should launch the American soldiers upon us with the perverse intention of exterminating our race, either directly or by inducing internal discord, the world and history would see in that nothing more than the dark proceedings habitual to the policy of the great despoilers of the people."

The Mexican journal thinks that the President will not "play the game of the Republicans," because his personal integrity and the future of the Democratic party both demand a rigid non-intervention policy as regards Mexico:

"Wilson, as head of American democracy, is not free to associate himself with other interests which are not those of the American people; he can not COMPROMISE HIS PEOPLE before the tribunal of history.

"Wilson, who is the negative pole of Autocracy, is not the proper person to serve as an instrument of Yankee plutocracy.

"For this reason, we can not believe in American intervention in Mexico."

AS GERMANY VIEWS THE CANDIDATES

SOME ANXIETY seems to be felt in Germany as to the outcome of the presidential election. This is manifested in the views, possibly inspired, exprest by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has been for generations the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, and it seems to look with favorable eye upon the Hughes candidacy. In the course of a long article it expresses its delight that Roosevelt's "Chauvinistic anti-Germanism" has been definitely rejected by the Republican party. At the same time, it remarks, the German people do not want or expect a definite pro-German in the Presidential chair and are content with a genuine neutral. These conditions, it thinks, Mr. Hughes fulfils, and it prophesies that he will poll the German-American vote. The Cologne organ concludes by saying:

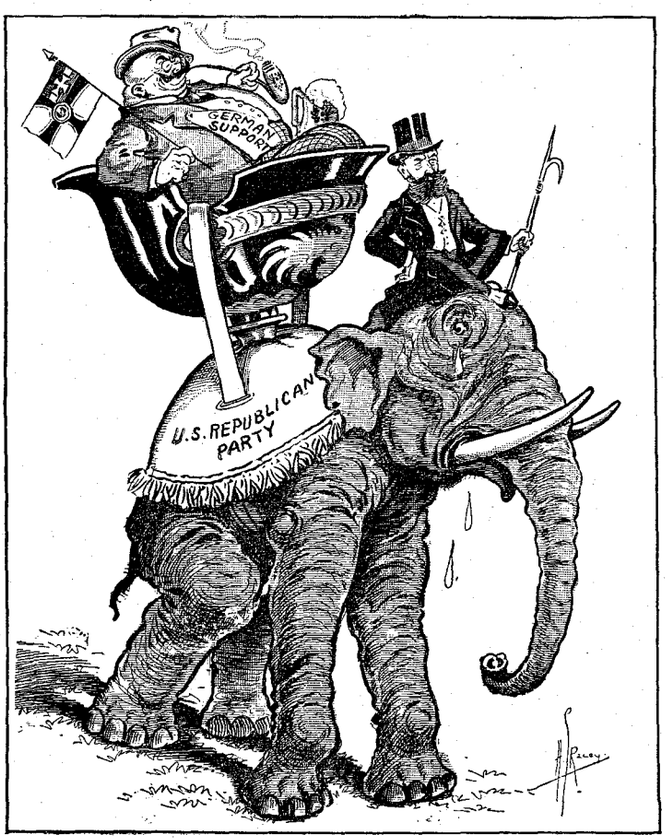
"His candidacy must fill all friends of a sensible, pacific American policy—and therefore the German nation—with high gratification."

As for Mr. Wilson, the *Kölnische Zeitung* does not hold any very good opinion of him; indeed, it frankly distrusts his offers to mediate for peace, which it characterizes as a bid for the German-American vote. It says:

"In our opinion there is a very simple and obvious explanation of Wilson's peace-speeches; . . . he wants to be reelected in the fall. He has satisfied the jingoes and anti-Germans by his ultimatum to Germany and the effect which he has produced by it, so that shriekers and war-agitators like Roosevelt can no longer be dangerous for him. It then became necessary to conciliate the German-Americans and their friends, as well as the pacifists, all of whom regard Wilson's policy as favoritism for England, and insist that it has done more than anything else to prolong the war. In order to win over these circles, Wilson suddenly finds words of recognition for the German-Americans, sharpens his pen to write severe notes to England, and delivers to peace-meetings beautiful discourses about the office of mediator which he is prepared to assume. We can not find any practical basis for these speeches, but, as we have said, they are explained with sufficient clearness by Wilson's election interests."

The last word of the *Kölnische Zeitung* seems to be "anything to beat Wilson," for it remarks:

"German-Americans, on whose votes perhaps the decision of the election rests, are for the most part publicly on the side of Hughes. They now have an opportunity of paying President Wilson back for his false, hypocritical neutrality and for his unheard-of attacks on their American nationality."



THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL RACE.
Will it prove a handicap?
—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

BLUFF.
"Woodrow, you look silly in that outfit."
"Never mind, my love, after election I'll take it off."
—©*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

OUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AS SEEN ABROAD.

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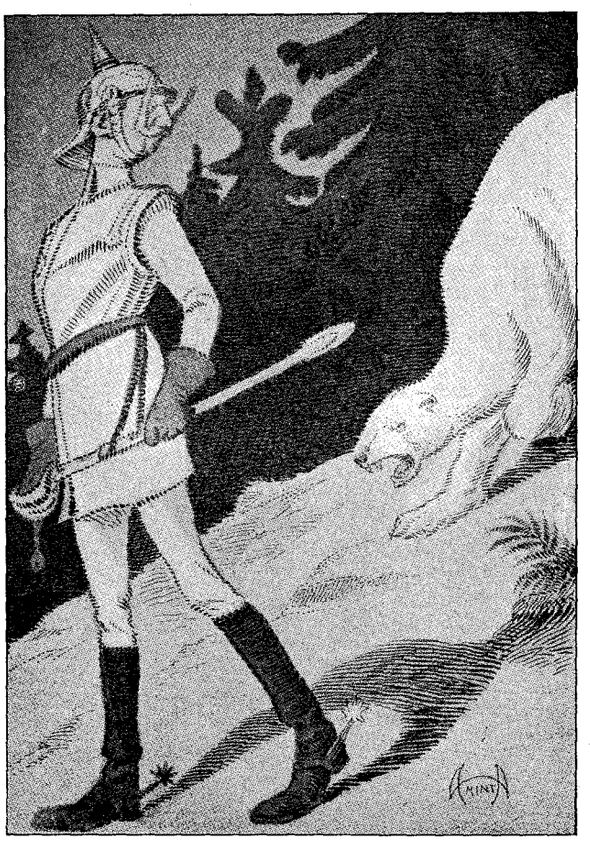
WHERE RUSSIA'S SUCCESS LIES

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE between Russia's drive against Austria and last year's great Austro-German drive, which compelled Russia to yield so much of her territory, lies in the fact that the Russians have broken through the Austrian lines. In last year's retreats the Russian line retired intact. This difference is considered of great importance by military critics, and the huge rents made in the Austrian lines on the Galician border and in the Bukowina are contrasted with the Russian failure to pierce the German lines further north. Then, too, the capture of Czernowitz has had a great moral effect in Roumania, tho it has changed hands too often to give its transfer very decisive significance. The pro-Ally press, however, now calls for the intervention of Roumania. Thus the Bucharest *Rumanie* says:

"It is obvious from the nature of the Russian offensive that the Quadruple Entente reveals to us the moment when we can realize our national ideals."

The secret of the success of the Russian drive is declared to be due to artillery, and especially to a new shell with which the Russians are plentifully supplied. Some reports say it is made in Japan and charged with a powerful new Japanese explosive. In describing the battles, the Budapest *Az Ujsag* tells us that—

"The Russian attacks are preceded by unexampled artillery bombardment of our positions. . . . After the first lines had been totally destroyed by the Russian shells and then abandoned, the Russians were able, owing to the great number of their guns, to pour a curtain of fire behind the evacuated trenches, and thus cut off all retreat. . . . This kind of tactics was followed by the Russians everywhere."



WILHELM—"And I was going to teach that Bear to dance!"
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

The drive will soon be halted, say the German press, and altho its seriousness is frankly admitted, confidence is felt in the ultimate collapse of the Russians, and the military critics point out that measures have been taken to bring the drive to an abrupt conclusion. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"If the Russians had been able to develop these initial successes, it would have been impossible to avoid difficulties for the Austrians which would have reflected upon our own strategic position. Counter-measures adopted by us justify the hope that this eventuality need no longer be feared.

"Nevertheless, long and difficult fighting must be reckoned with in the East, where trench-warfare has given way to open combat."

But Major Moraht, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, takes a less optimistic view, and remarks:

"Altho signs of the Russian offensive had been noted, it was hardly expected that the new forces would be able to launch a general offensive on a 250-mile front. It is obvious that the Russians are showing an uncommon amount of energy. Their advance is no slight achievement.

"If we are optimistic, we can say that Russia is staking her last great force. If we judge more carefully, we must bear in mind that populous Russia produces at least two million young men annually whom Russia has so far been able to turn into soldiers. The truth, however, will always remain that this new prolongation of the fighting in the East is mainly due to the furnishing of guns and ammunition by America and Japan. . . . . .

"For a short time the Russian spring offensive against von Hindenburg showed some small success. Four weeks later it ended in defeat. We hope the same thing will happen to the Russian offensive in the southeast."

The English papers naturally hail the Russian advance with pæans of joy. The London *Times* considers that—

"No phase of last year's operations equaled Russia's present remarkable successes attained within a period of twelve days. It is clear that the Austrian armies confronting Russia have been rendered incapable of assuming any offensive on a great scale during the current year. This is a conclusion of great moment to the Allied cause. If any Power is approaching undeniable exhaustion of its resources, that Power is Austria-Hungary. She has extended the age of military service beyond that of any other nation, and her internal economic condition is believed to be exceptionally bad."

Great satisfaction is exprest by the London *Daily Telegraph*, which says:

"The Russians have swept away as with a wave of the hand one great doubt there was as to the future course of the war against the eastern ramparts of the enemy's fortress. Many people took the view, and it was strengthened by the operations against Verdun, that the Austro-German line was so strong that the Russians, with their imperfect road and railway system, could never make a clear breach in it. We now know that on the other side at any rate 'impregnable' defenses do not exist."

Finally, the London *Morning Post* has something to say regarding the new shell which some claim to be the invention of Russian scientists, while others credit it to Japan. Its use, says *The Post*, accounts for the swift progress of the Russians, and it continues:

"In fighting hitherto the reduction of firing-lines and the capture of positions have been gradual processes, but on the present occasion it is rapid beyond belief, the destruction and capture of men coming like a lightning-stroke, leaving the staff officers, whose station is from five to fifteen miles behind the firing-line, with no means of repairing the initial mischief, and they simply fled. The astounding quantity of booty of every kind is likewise evidence of this."

General Brussiloff's personal views of the situation are found in an interview which he accorded to the Russian correspondent of the London *Times*. He says:

"The sweeping successes attained by my armies are not the product of chance or of Austrian weakness, but represent the application of all the lessons we have learned in two years of bitter warfare against the Germans. . . . . .

"The main element of our success is due to the absolute coordination of all the armies involved. On our entire front the attack began at the same hour, and it was impossible for the enemy to shift his troops from one quarter to another, as our attacks were being pressed equally at all points."

In explaining how it was possible for him to take such large numbers of prisoners, the General said:

"The nature of modern trenches, which makes them, with their

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deep tunnels and maze-communications, so difficult to destroy, renders them a menace to their own defenders once their position is taken in rear or flank, for it is impossible to escape quickly. Besides, we, for the first time, had sufficient ammunition to enable us to use the curtain of fire for preventing the enemy retiring save through a scathing zone of shrapnel-fire, which renders surrender imperative."

General Brussiloff thus sums up the results achieved by his drive, as he personally sees them:

"It is difficult to estimate just yet what will be the political effect of our advance, but it will certainly be far-reaching in Austria-Hungary, and this year it is improbable, if not impossible, that the Germans will send a huge force to support the Austrians. The fall of Czernowitz must create a profound effect in Roumania and the Balkan States. These first few weeks have been extremely successful, but they are I believe only the beginning of our summer campaign. Tho the Germans may have small successes before they are finally defeated, we shall, I hope, be pressing the war against them increasingly. The general situation is further improving by the British fleet's action."

THE HYPHEN IN RUSSIA

BITTER COMPLAINTS have appeared from time to time in the Russian press of the "all-pervading Teutonic influence in Russian commercial circles," of the alleged disloyalty of the nobles of the Baltic Provinces, many of whom bear German names, and of openly pro-German salons being held by the German wives of Russian bureaucrats in the capital itself. Now we find a complaint in the columns of the Leipzig *Suddeutsche Monatshefte* that the German farmers who have emigrated to Russia are losing, or have lost, their German characteristics, and are being absorbed by the surrounding Slav element. The editor writes:

"This war has demonstrated Russia's enormous power. She has shown an astonishing recuperative faculty since her defeats on the Manchurian battle-fields. If this process of reorganization and, above all, consistent Russification continues for a few decades only, Russia will crush Germany and the rest of western Europe. This war can therefore not be terminated before Russia is utterly exhausted and the old German influence reestablished. This, however, is possible only by depriving her of those provinces which are predominantly inhabited by foreigners, and, above all, by the foundation of numerous new German settlements."

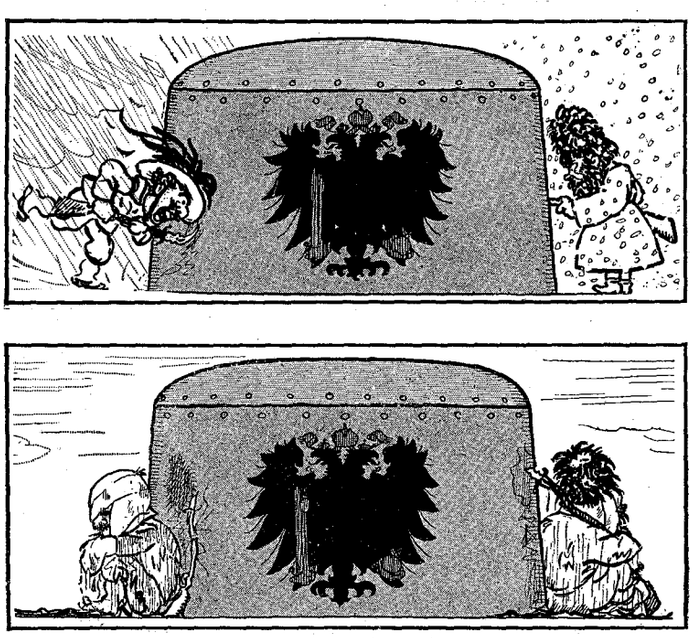
German colonies, we are told, are to be found scattered all over the Russian Empire. Nobody would expect to find typical Swabian villages tucked away in the Caucasus, between Tiflis and Baku, but there they are, with their *urdeutschen* stone churches, parish-houses, town halls, and pharmacies, while their inhabitants speak the dialect and observe the customs of their ancestors who founded these colonies a century ago. Passing to the larger aggregations of German settlers the writer says:

"How many of us know that there are 500,000 Germans living in the Ukraine, in Volhynia, Podolia, Kief, and Tabriz, almost all of them descendants of the 27,000 German settlers of 1768? And still less may it be known that for the last eight years 20,000 of these German colonists have been forcibly transferred to the Baltic Provinces, to be closer to the paternal hand of the central Government at Petrograd. . . . . .

"Many of our compatriots who had refused to believe that our brethren would be willing to leave their prosperous farms in the fertile black-earth belt in order to join the German farmers in the Baltic Provinces will be surprized to learn that the German colonists in Volhynia and southern Russia, last February and March, sent delegations asking whether there is hope that Germany will retain their land and, if it be so, all of them would willingly join them to become one with the Fatherland. The delegates were told nothing could be said for certain, but it is unbelievable that the German Emperor, when victorious, will leave in the lurch 2,000,000 of his faithful subjects."

The writer looks forward to seeing these farmers once more united to the Fatherland, and says:

"If this bloody war had no other results than the reconquest of the Baltic Provinces, the Russian Alsace-Lorraine, we would not have fought and suffered in vain. Our 2,000,000 German brethren would be ours again, and they would be joined by hundreds of thousands of settlers from the Fatherland, creating a new rich German province, permeate with German culture the native Letts, partly Germanized already and raising cattle and other food for the ever-increasing generations in Germany. The old Hanseatic towns, first of all old Lübeck, would regain their pristine prosperity—in brief, the Baltic would again become, in the truest sense of the word, the German Sea, and the German sword of 1914–16 will have atoned for the sins of our forefathers through whose weakness one of the most precious jewels was knocked out of the German crown."



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, THE IRON HOUSE.

1. "We'll soon open this can."
2. "We give up."

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE PUZZLED CZAR.

"I'm always driving the Bear forward but I can't seem to get any good out of it."

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

CARTOON PROOFS OF GERMAN OPTIMISM

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHEN THE FIGHTERS COME BACK

PLANS FOR TAKING CARE of returned soldiers at the close of the war are being made in all the warring nations. In Germany these plans are chiefly for disabled men, and a village for them is sketched below, while in Great Britain they also embrace those who return whole and sound and aim to find them homes and employment. In its final report, the committee "appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture to Consider the Settlement or Employment on the Land in England and Wales of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers" strongly opposes the segregation of disabled men or the establishment of colonies for cripples. In the view of this committee it will be far better for the men themselves that they should as far as possible take their place among the ordinary population of the country, instead of being treated as a class apart. Writing in *The Survey* (New York, June 24), Bruno Lasker says:

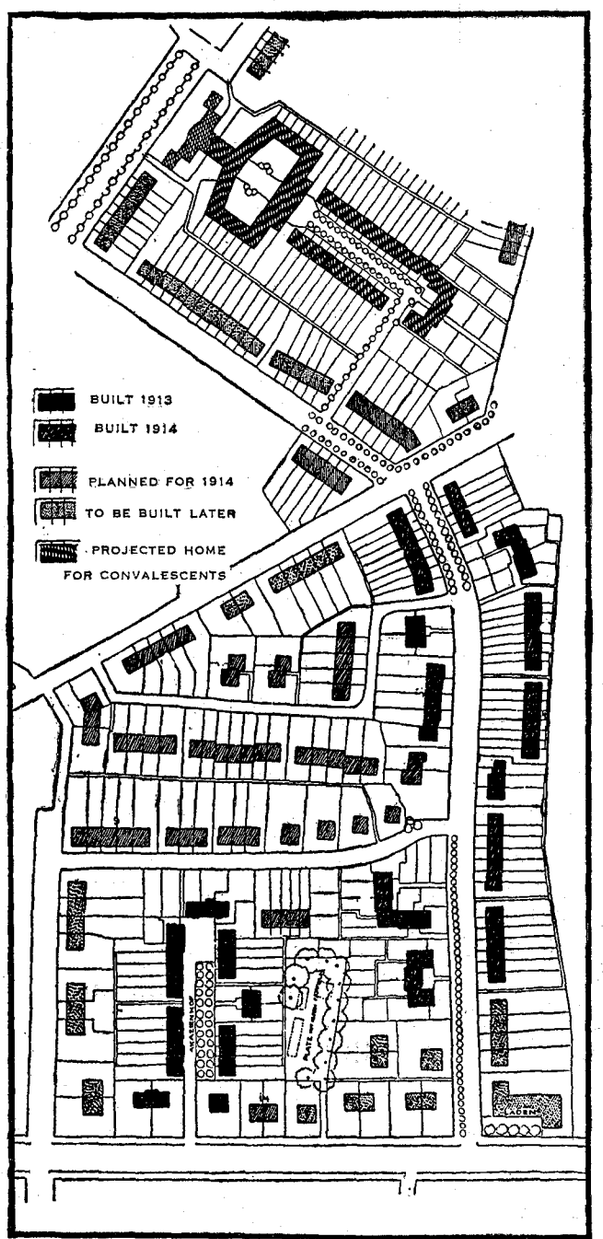
"Under an act passed in 1915, a statutory committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund has been set up, with local committees in each county and city, which, among other things, has 'to make provision for the care of disabled officers and men after they have left the service, including provision for their health, training, and employment.' Arrangements also have already been made for a course of training at an agricultural college for men discharged from the Army and Navy on account of disablement; and it is intended largely to increase this effort should it prove of benefit. The committee believes that the best way of dealing with men who have undergone such training is to treat them as on an equal footing with able-bodied ex-service men, except that, other things being equal, preference might be given them in selecting tenants for small holdings established either by the State or by county councils.

"With regard to the larger problem of utilizing the demobilization of the enormous army now in the field for the purpose of repopulating rural England, the committee is conscious of the enormous opportunity offered by the occasion. Says the report:

"'The demobilization of the Navy and Army at the close of the war will afford a unique opportunity of developing agriculture in this country. It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the nation that this opportunity should be seized and turned to the greatest possible advantage. The men who have joined the forces include representatives of all the best elements of our population; many of them possess a high degree of enterprise and intelligence, and if any substantial number can be attracted to seek a career on the land at home it will give a stimulus to the agriculture of the country.'

"The principal recommendation is for the creation of large State colonies of small holdings by the Board of Agriculture. This colonization bears a strong resemblance to the provisions of the Crosser Bill now before Congress, especially in that it insists on the necessity of retaining in national ownership the land which is to be leased out to men of the necessary experience. No man is to be allowed to take up land unless he has such experience, either through previous vocation or through training received in employment on a State colony at a weekly wage.

"The idea is that, while in such employment and after having shown promise of becoming satisfactory small holders, men should be given the privilege of renting land near their cottages, provision being made in laying out the estate that adjoining land may be added to their holdings in course of time as they become capable of taking a larger area. The initial housing difficulty is to be overcome by taking over from the War Office, free of cost, some of the military huts no longer required after the war."



Illustrations with this article from "The Survey", New York.

A GARDEN SETTLEMENT FOR GERMAN CRIPPLES.

Village plan at Falkenburg, where 7500 persons will be provided for in one-family houses. The black spaces indicate the houses erected in 1913-14. Britain plans also for the able-bodied.

It is estimated, Mr. Lasker tells us, that the settlers will be able to afford the payment of rents sufficient to cover the capital outlay and the cost of management, except the salaries of the resident staff and the cost of preliminary training. But since the land remains in the ownership of the State, it is proposed that no sinking fund shall be charged. He goes on:

"The committee, which consists of some of the ablest men in the movement for the British agricultural revival as well as representatives of the farming interests and of the Army and Navy, finds one of the chief motives for its recommendations in the need shown by the war for strengthening the defensive power of the country by producing more food at home. But, 'apart from the economic reasons for increasing the rural population, there is, we think, a general consensus of opinion that it is also most desirable to do this on social grounds.'

"This means that men must not only be employed on the land, but that they must be given every inducement to stay there and to bring up their children in the country. This is only possible with an improvement in the existing conditions of rural life generally. The social life of these communities is

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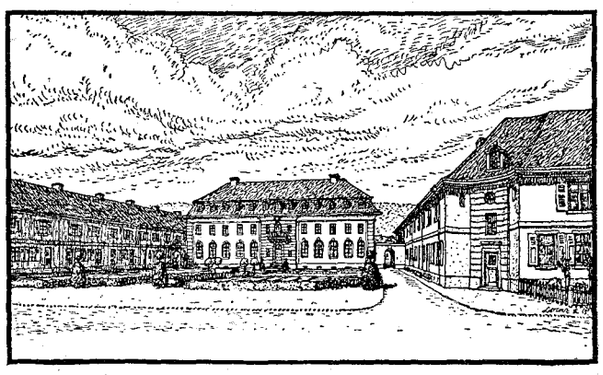
to be fostered by the means advocated in America by the country-life movement, namely, the establishment of institutes and clubs, outdoor recreation and, of course, schools and churches. Each colony is to have at least one clubroom and village hall; but efforts will be made to avoid anything in the nature of exclusiveness and to bring the colony into the closest touch with the general social life of the neighborhood.

"In selecting married tenants, the capacity of their wives to assist in the work and their willingness to settle on the land will be given special consideration.

"'Experience has shown that the success of a small holder largely depends on the cooperation of his family, and especially of his wife, and that difficulties often arise in endeavoring to settle on the land families who have been accustomed to town life, unless the wives as well as the husbands are likely to take kindly to the conditions of life in the country.'

"Therefore, endeavors are proposed for making conditions attractive to women and for training them as well as the men in such branches of work as they can handle—dairying, rearing young stock, poultry-keeping, horticulture, bacon-curing, fruit-preserving, bee-keeping, and home-management generally. Women's clubs are to be established and organized after the plan of those which have proved so successful in Canada.

"A beginning is to be made at once with the establishment of three pioneer colonies, each providing for about three hundred families. . . . It is a conservative estimate, to judge from the enormous demand for small holdings under just such conditions as are offered under this scheme prior to the war, which makes the committee 'anticipate that the applicants for settlement will be numbered by thousands rather than by hundreds.' If industry should be slack at the time of demobilization, it is possible that tens of thousands of families will gladly seek the peace and comparative freedom of a rural home; and if they are denied it in the mother country, many of them will migrate to the colonies. This possibility seems to be thought of by the committee, for it says:



IN THE GARDEN VILLAGE OF SINGEN.

Proposed cooperative homes and workshops for war invalids.

"'The first few months after men are discharged from the forces is the critical time. Unless they obtain regular work without delay, there is some danger that they may acquire habits of idleness or swell the ranks of casual labor. We consider it essential, therefore, that arrangements should be made so that such opportunities may be ready as soon as the men are discharged, provided that they are prepared to accept the conditions which the State thinks wise to impose.'"

The radical difference of the German plans, which aim chiefly to provide for the wounded and crippled, is shown in the accompanying views from an article contributed by Mr. Lasker to an earlier number of *The Survey*.

PACKING STEAM-PIPES WITH SPUN GLASS—Successful experiments have recently been made in Germany with spun glass as an insulating material to retain the heat in steam-pipes. Many advantages are claimed for it. In the first place, it adds less to the weight of the pipes than other insulating materials, since it is considerably lighter even than cork. Moreover, it is insensitive to the vibration of the pipes, and is not affected either by high temperatures or by the action of water, steam, or acids. Its structure is not altered even by long lapses of time, and since it does not break and crumble it retains its pristine insulating power. Likewise it can be used a second time, because of this lack of deterioration.

The technique of installation is thus described in the *Mitteilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie- und Geniewesens* (Notes on Artillery and Engineering Matters):

"It is advisable to place rings of asbestos at intervals around the pipes, and between the rings the spun glass is wound loosely round the pipes. The whole is then enclosed in asbestos braid and sailcloth and painted with tar or oil-paint, preferably the latter.

"The spun glass consists of extremely fine glass threads, from 0.03 to 0.05 millimeters in diameter, and forms loose porous wadding. The admirable insulating capacity of this material is due to the air held in these interstices, and is increased by the fact that the mirror-like surfaces of the glass constantly reflect the heat."

SOUNDS WITH HOLES IN THEM

THE FRIGHTFUL DIN OF WAR, more formidable than ever in this contest of high explosives, is giving scientific men a chance to test some of the theories regarding the propagation of very loud sounds. It has long been known that a sound-wave of this sort does not spread uniformly outward. There are regions where no sound at all is heard, while still farther away it is loud and distinct. This was particularly noticeable during the siege of Antwerp, where the silent zone around the city was extraordinarily regular. What causes these odd "holes" in a big sound? The matter is discust by E. van Everdingen in a communication to the Amsterdam Royal Academy, which is abstracted in *Science Abstracts* (London, April 25). Says this publication:

"Two chief lines have been followed in the endeavor to explain these facts. The first way, now quite old, ascribes the abnormal propagation of sound to the influence of variations in temperature and wind-velocity in the superposed layers of air in the atmosphere. It is easy to see how, by certain suppositions about the vertical distribution of wind-velocity, peculiarities of the propagation of sound, especially the silent region, may be explained. The influence of temperature, which decreases upward, is a decrease of the velocity of sound in the higher regions, thus causing the sound rays to curve upward from the earth. A horizontal wind in the direction of the sound, and with higher velocities at higher levels, may counteract the above temperature effect and overcome it, so turning the rays down again to the earth. A silent region followed by a second audible area is thus accounted for.

"The second and entirely different line of thought was put forward by von der Borne. He supposes that the appearance of silent regions, in some cases at least, may be due to the change in composition of the atmosphere. . . . If no mixing by convection currents occurred, each of the gaseous constituents of the atmosphere would form an atmosphere entirely according to its own laws. In consequence of this, at great heights the denser gases could only occur as a very small percentage, and the lighter constituents, of which hydrogen is the most generally known, must gradually begin to predominate. The convection currents alter this state of things only so far as the lower atmosphere is concerned. Above six or seven miles little convection occurs, and above this level the change of composition is expected to begin. Also above that same level the fall of temperature with height ceases. As the velocity of sound in hydrogen is much greater than that in nitrogen or oxygen, it follows from this that at very great heights the velocity of sound increases so much that the sound-rays are curved toward the earth."

If the first of these two theories is correct, the silent spots or zones might be quite irregular and at almost any distance, while if the second is true the zone of silence should be regular. The writer says:

"Probably many of the cases observed are explicable on the meteorological theory, altho there is not absolute proof of this. In favor of the physical theory, it must be noted that the border of the silent region has always been at about 90 miles from the probable source of sound and that no appreciable deviations from the circular form have been found."

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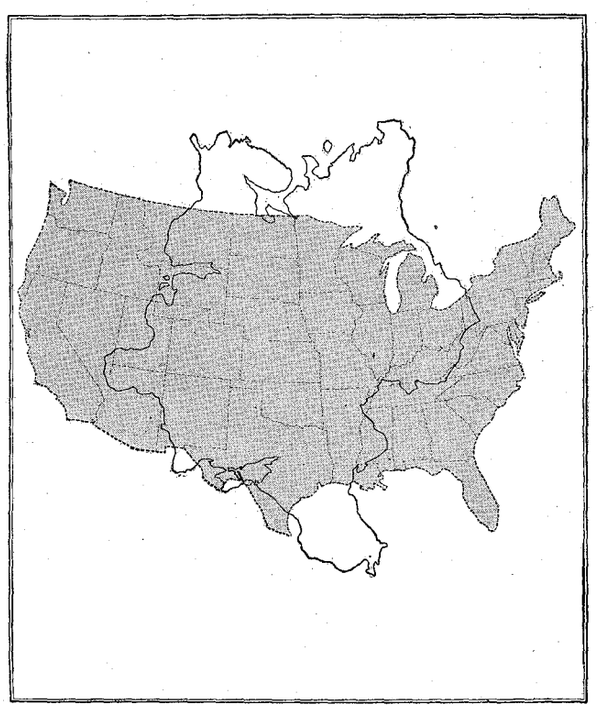
RUSSIA: OUR ECONOMIC TWIN

THAT RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES are more alike economically than any other two great countries of the world is the opinion of Dean Edwin F. Gay, of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Writing in *Russia*, as quoted in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 8), Dean Gay expresses the opinion that underneath their wide differences of language, government, and religion, these two countries show fundamental similarities. Russia includes the eastern portion of the great-plains area of the northern hemisphere; America the western portion. Both have had a history of agricultural pioneering. Both have great natural resources of fertile land, forests, and mines, which have been drawn upon with equal prodigality. He goes on:

"Russia and America are the two wings, so to speak, of the great movement in economic development which originated in western Europe a little over a century ago, and thence has spread eastward and westward. They both borrowed from this center the new technical equipment of machinery and power for production and transportation, and adapted it to their similar needs.

"In this borrowing and adaptation the United States has preceded and has in turn influenced Russia. It is no accident, for example, that the river steamers of the Volga are like those of the Mississippi, nor that railroad construction and equipment are similar in the two countries. In both, railroads had to be built as cheaply as possible, through long stretches of sparsely populated territory; and Russia has consciously adopted the solution of the problem that was found by American engineers.



RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Both countries export agricultural products and import manufactured articles. But the United States is developing the more rapidly and will be able to supply Russia with many of its manufactures.

"The factory system and machine production were transplanted in both cases, tho earlier across the Atlantic; and the infant industries of each country have called for protection from the competition of the more mature and proficient central nations. It is again no accident that these two countries, the eastern and western outposts of the industrial revolution, are alike in raising the highest protective tariffs.

"Since from an economic point of view these regions are new areas of development, demanding capital greater than they could themselves supply, they have borrowed abundantly from the older centers of accumulation. The United States and Russia, therefore, are the two great debtor countries, and as such must export commodities to pay for the interest-charges and for other services rendered. It is in consequence of this debt-relationship that they each have an excess of exports over imports; they each show what is misleadingly called a 'favorable' balance of trade.

"Both countries have been somewhat similarly affected by the western European current of economic and social thought. The high tide of liberalism at the middle of the nineteenth century led them, among other changes, to temporary tariff reductions and to agrarian reform. The liberation of the serfs in Russia and the freeing of the slaves in the United States were contemporaneous."

This parallelism of economic development, Dean Gay goes on to note, is especially marked in the agricultural basis of foreign-trade relations. During the last half-century both countries have been subjugating great continental areas; they have been land-Powers rather than sea-Powers. Their exports have been chiefly agricultural, and despite high tariffs they have offered large and profitable markets for the importation of manufactures and luxuries from western Europe. The writer does not think, however, that this commercial similarity necessarily indicates antagonism of trade-interests. He says:

"The development has throughout proceeded somewhat more rapidly in the United States, which in consequence of this development is nearer than Russia to the end of the great period of foodstuff exports and capital indebtedness. The United States will hereafter be increasingly able to supply Russia with manufactured goods, especially with agricultural machines and tools, tractors, and machine equipment for its industrial plants.

"It is important for American manufacturers to study the Russian market and to encourage reciprocal trade-relations. The United States is entering upon a new era in its economic life. As a manufacturing nation, it can not longer be a merely passive trader, but must actively seek foreign outlets for its wares. As a nation, we are as yet far from realizing our need of thorough training for this new work, and we must perhaps be disciplined by hard experience. Economic necessity will force upon us closer international contacts, both commercial and political. In Russia we find a Power which in our national history has been consistently friendly to us and which now offers an inviting field for American business enterprise."

GOLD HYPODERMICS — It has become necessary to lower the cost of hypodermic needles, so they are now being made of gold. The reduction is said to be quite satisfactory, altho gold as a cheap substitute is filling a new rôle; for the platinum needles long used are much more expensive. We read in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, June):

"It is an acknowledged fact that hypodermic needles made of platinum or platinum-iridium, and consequently rust-proof, are the ideal needles for hypodermic injections. One objection to needles made of this material is that the points will not stay sharp for any considerable length of time on account of the non-rigidity of the metal, and another drawback to their general use is the comparatively high cost. Needles made of other precious and semiprecious metals, such as solid silver, nickel, etc., have been put on the market from time to time, but they have never attained the popularity of the platinum needles, mainly for the reason that the same objection of non-rigidity applies to them, as well as of corrosion resulting from sterilization, etc. Several years ago, however, a concern now operating under the name of the Precious Metal Tempering Company discovered a method of permeating knives, etc., with gold and silver, and treated the metal in such a way that the temper, and consequently the edges, of the knives are being preserved. The further discovery of tempering metals now enables them to manufacture hypodermic needles out of 14-carat gold. On testing these needles the writer found that they have practically the rigidity of steel without the danger of breaking that is always present in tempered-steel needles, and the manufacturers claim that they are absolutely impervious to rust or corrosion of any kind. The needles may be sterilized by steam, boiling water, or any aseptic solution. There seems to be practically no limit to their usefulness, as has been shown by a record which has been kept of some of the needles in use, which proves that they have been used in from 3,000 to 7,000 injections and are still in perfect condition. Inasmuch as the cost of these needles is lower than that of needles made of platinum, it seems that, from the point of economy as well as efficiency, they should commend themselves especially for use in hospital practise."

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THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT

WHAT is an "artistic temperament"? It would be a great mistake, says a writer in *The Hospital* (London), to suppose that an artist necessarily possesses it, or that the possessor is necessarily an artist. Many artists are respectable and worthy; and the man of artistic temperament is usually neither, and is never excellent in morals, tho he has often a fair share—sometimes a considerable share—of ability. The man of artistic temperament has the artist's sensitiveness to sensuous impressions, his appreciation of beauty and grace, of sound, color, and form. He is a potential artist; but he has not industry or application. He may produce verses, essays, pictures, or music, but all is stamped with the mark of the amateur. The writer has apparently had some unfortunate experiences with friends of this type, for he goes on:

"If every man embodies the traits of some animal, and will at his death be reincarnated as the animal whose nature he shares, then the possessor of the artistic temperament will undoubtedly spend the next phase of his existence as a cat. He has the cat's self-absorption and aloofness from his fellows; the cat's indifference to social ties and obligations; the cat's sleekness and sedulous care of its person; the cat's incapacity for steady industry, and habit of acting by fits and starts; the cat's luxuriousness and self-indulgence; the cat's fondness for play; and usually the cat's dishonesty and cruelty.

"The man of artistic temperament has usually been a spoiled child, and no doubt a good deal of the undisciplined excesses of his adult life are due to the want of discipline in his childhood; but his traits are inborn, and tho judicious discipline in childhood might subdue them, no discipline would eradicate them. Very often in his childhood he has been puny: his health has been delicate, and so he has been indulged, has escaped the wholesome discipline of school, and has been excused from many a punishment that a healthy child would have suffered. Often he is the only son, and has been indulged on this account; often he has had a doting mother; often he has lost his father in early life; but tho these conditions all favor the development of the artistic temperament, they do not create it. The disposition is inborn, and tho it may be minimized by a sound and judicious bringing-up, and fostered by an indulgent and foolish education, there is no reason to suppose that it can be either created or eradicated.

"The artistic temperament is certainly not strongly hereditary, and it may be doubted whether it is hereditary at all. It may appear sporadically in one member of a large family, the rest of whom are normal; it may appear in children in whose parents it is absent, and may be absent in the children of a father who possesses it in high degree. It is more frequent in men than in women; but, whatever its origin, it is a calamity to the family of its possessor, tho it is not necessarily a calamity to the possessor himself. It does often bring him to irretrievable disaster, it is true, but it does not necessarily do so; and the very selfishness which is an integral and conspicuous element in it may, if combined with a moderate share of prudence, secure for its possessor that ease and comfort for which he most craves, and make his life, if not prosperous or successful, at least enjoyable. He does not always wreck his own life, but if the temperament is highly developed he will infallibly wreck the lives of others."

In fact, the key-note of the artistic temperament is selfishness, accompanied by self-indulgence and sensitiveness to sensuous impressions. If men are divided into those who feel, those who think, and those who act, then the men of this temperament belong to the first class. They are actors, but not men of action. They are actors in the histrionic sense. Moreover:

"They constantly seek to attract attention and interest from others; but they are not men of action. They are saunterers. They are lookers-on at the battle of life, and restrict their exertions of criticizing and sneering at those who do the fighting. In as far as they act at all, their action is recreative. They are dexterous and nimble, and can do many useless things neatly and well. They are skilful at games, and so they should be, for they spend on games a very disproportionate share of their time. . . . They are often very good amateurs, but they are no more than amateurs even in the profession they may adopt. To attain professional rank, even in an artistic or a purely recreative avocation, such as that of the conjurer, requires persistence in steady industry; and of steady industry they are incapable. They will occupy themselves only as long as the occupation is pleasant and congenial to them. The moment it begins to pall and become tedious, it is thrown aside. This is not work; it is occupation, but it is not work, for work is doing that which is distasteful. If they work at all, it is by fits and starts, in snatches of brief duration, and in the doing they are inefficient, inattentive, procrastinating, dilatory, and leave their tasks half done. As long as the work has the attraction of novelty, they will pursue it with enthusiasm and energy, but they do not persist. As soon as it becomes tedious, it is abandoned. They are unmethodical. They have neither the foresight to devise a plan for themselves nor the tenacity to adhere to a plan made for them, and are too lazy to be orderly in business.

"In business affairs they are unthrifty and extravagant. They spend disproportionately on present indulgence, on personal adornment and pleasure, and have little regard to future wants, and none whatever for the welfare of others, even of those nearest to them. They borrow without any intention to repay: they cadge without shame, and care not of how much they may deprive others so that their own immediate wants are satisfied. Any one—father, mother, sister, wife, or even child—may work for them or want for them, and they take all that is given to them as their natural right, for which they express no gratitude, for they feel none; and for which they neither own nor feel obligation. In the extreme instances of this temperament, even the ordinary obligations of morality are not acknowledged as binding or applicable to themselves, tho they are quick to resent any relaxation of these rules by which they may suffer."

WHEN WEATHER-EXPERTS DISAGREE

THE PLAN FOR LONG-RANGE storm-forecasting enthusiastically approved by Prof. Willis L. Moore, former Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, does not meet the approval of the present Chief, in whose opinion it is quite fallacious. The system which Professor Moore regards as the greatest recent discovery in meteorology is based on a belief that the centers of low pressure whose passage over the continent causes storm-phenomena are generated by beams of heat sent out from spots of abnormal disturbance on the sun's surface. This idea, which was described at some length in the columns of THE DIGEST, belongs, according to the Weather Bureau, in the same class with other methods of long-range weather-forecasting based on lunar, planetary, magnetic, and astrological considerations. None of these systems, it is averred, has any scientific value, says a Washington correspondent of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.):

"During the past few years the Weather Bureau has received full specifications concerning all the essential details of this particular system. The alleged discovery is, therefore, fully known to the Weather Bureau and has been carefully studied and examined by its scientific staff. Moreover, other scientists of international reputation now connected with the strongest institutions of the world engaged in astronomical research, and conducting investigations into solar and terrestrial physics, have also passed upon these new theories. These authorities are in accord that the deductions and conclusions drawn from the solar conditions on which the new system is based are unwarranted.

"When the disk of the sun is minutely examined with powerful telescopes, or when it is photographed with the aid of the modern spectroheliograph, the surface presents a characteristic spotted appearance which undergoes slight changes from day to day, and greater changes with longer intervals of time, depending upon the well-known rotation of the sun upon its axis and the periodic recurrence of the sun-spot maxima and minima. These and certain well-known related phenomena are now put forward as the basis of a new science which will make possible forecasts of the weather far in advance. That these features of solar activity, however, should actually control and determine the daily changes and sequence of weather-conditions in any definite or direct and consequential manner is regarded by the Government scientists as quite impossible. Solar phenomena of the kind described do not have any direct influence upon the weather at any particular time and place, and can not be made the basis of any forecasts whatsoever.

"The alleged discovery is regarded as only one of a number of

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similar schemes which are continually being put forward. In some cases the advocates of these schemes assert that they can forecast the weather for weeks or months in advance, and in others they state that they have found means of producing rain artificially, or preventing hail, and in other ways interfering with and controlling atmospheric phenomena. These pretensions meet with a certain credence because there are a number of people who still cling to the ancient belief in the influence of the moon on the growth and development of crops, and to the idea that the weather-conditions depend upon planetary and astrological combinations. In consequence, the Weather Bureau has been called upon from time to time to caution the general public against faith in these so-called discoveries.

"The United States Weather Bureau itself is the authorized agency of the Government to collect meteorological observations and make and issue weather-forecasts and warnings. Every important nation of the world has a similar organization, and all use essentially the same methods. All of these organizations condemn and disprove the methods and theories of those who assert that they are able to predict the weather for any considerable period in advance."

THE UNITY OF MIND

THE MINDS of a criminal, a genius, and an insane person are all alike. There is only one type of mind, instead of scores of types, as some psychologists would have us believe. This valuable fact, we are told by a contributor to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 13-20), has been firmly established by the new science known as Special Psychology—a modest youth of only sixteen years. In the eyes of the special psychologists, who are most of them Dutchmen, the abnormal person—the criminal, the madman, or the genius—differs from the normal person not in the possession of a different kind of mind, but in the fact that certain mental functions are underdeveloped or overdeveloped. Special psychology has proved, we are told, "the essential uniformity of human mental life"—a very important fact for the educator, for the criminologist, and for the alienist. We read:

"Special psychology is distinguished from general psychology in taking for its subject, not the general laws of the mind, but the particular assemblages of these in isolated individuals or groups. It seeks to establish types—intellectuals, emotionals, volitionals, types of age, sex, nationality, etc.—and to show, in these different types, the more or less constant combination of certain characteristics. . . . Altho of very recent date—Mr. Heymans fixes its birth as an independent branch of study at 1900—special psychology has already arrived at very interesting results. In the first place, it has made us recognize the universality of psychic laws. It has long been asserted that there is a distinct line between the mental life of normal persons and that of the insane and criminals on the one hand, and of great geniuses, artists, and learned men, on the other. The man of genius, the madman, the criminal, present, according to this view, special mental and physiological characteristics, even special anthropological characteristics, which make them types *sui generis*. According to Mr. Heymans, the great merit of special psychology is that it has proved the essential uniformity of man's mental life. Differences between supranormal, normal, and infranormal men are quantitative, and not qualitative; they are differences of grade only, and the same laws apply to all."

Interesting experiments made by special psychologists bear on what they call "the secondary function," or the influence of forgotten ideas, images, and emotions. This is found to be much stronger in melancholics and paranoics than in normal persons and much weaker in maniacs. Such a phenomenon as the "persistence of vision" follows the same law, so that in a revolving disk with colored sectors the colors merge into gray at a speed of twelve turns per second with a paranoic, and sixteen turns for the normal individual; while the disk must turn with a velocity of twenty-seven to mix the colors for a victim of mania. It will be noted that there is no difference between these different types of abormality and the normal mind except in the different lengths of time that impressions last—a difference of degree, not of kind. Studies in the psychology of epilepsy tend to show the same fact:

"Epilepsy is characterized by the temporary loss or diminution of consciousness, with convulsions, in serious cases. Now, these losses of consciousness are only an intensified form of the normal variations of attention. In normal persons, the diminution of consciousness, at the beginning of sleep, for instance, is often accompanied by muscular contraction and a state of mental confusion. Epileptics . . . often fail to perceive a series of impressions, which is almost never the case with the normal. These lapses, which all epileptics show at all times, are accentuated on the days of 'crises.' And it is a curious fact that bromid of sodium, the specific against epileptic attacks, also diminishes variations of attention in normal persons."

A RAILROAD MOTOR MOWER DISPOSING OF SUNFLOWERS.

A MOWING-MACHINE ON RAILS—A motor-car mowing-machine which has been in use two years is described in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, June 3), which shows a picture of the machine disposing of heavy sunflowers along a track in South Dakota. Says this paper:

"This car, it is stated, will save several times its cost the first season. It mows weeds and grass on both sides of the track at the same time, cutting a six-foot swath outside each weed-line at the rate of three miles per hour. Varying slopes of the grade make no difference. One man on each side operates two levers, which easily raise, lower, or tilt the cutter-bar so they follow the ground perfectly, while the machine cuts right along without stopping. The bars are quickly raised to avoid obstructions. The cost of trimming by hand with scythes exceeds $6 a mile, or $12 a year, as it has to be done twice. With this car $1 a mile will more than pay the cost of two mowings. Thus $1 a year can be saved on every mile cut by the machine, and a much better, smoother-looking job is obtained. One of these cars will handle more than 500 miles of track. If only 400 needed cutting, the saving would be $3,000 to $4,000 more than the car cost. The road on which the first machine was tested immediately ordered six. Three men with this mowing-machine do more in a day than 100 men with scythes. With the cutter-bars raised, on high gear, the machine travels 15 miles per hour. During portions of the year when there is no grass to cut, the engine can be removed, and installed on an ordinary section-car like the company's regular six-horse-power engine, by removing the clutch and ordering two engine pulleys."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

"MUSIC-LESSONS WITHOUT TEARS"

THE PIANO ON THE BLOCK is often rated as one of the hardly tolerable nuisances; in some cities, like Berlin of a not distant age, it was put under municipal regulation. Much of the torture that it inflicts comes from the willing or unwilling practisers who produce sounds the opposite of what is meant by harmony. We should escape all that, thinks a writer in *Musical America*, if we could adopt a new

NOW EDGAR, PLAY THE ELSIE GAVOTTE FOR AUNT MARTH AND COUSIN ELLA
THE GOOD OLD DAYS
WHEN YOU HAD TO PLAY PIECES FOR COMPANY —
THESE BAD OLD DAYS YOU SAY: "EDDIE PUT ON ANOTHER RECORD."

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ENTERTAINING CALLERS IN THE OLD DAYS.
—Brinkerhoff in the *Evening Mail* (New York).

mental attitude toward the study of music. "The old idea of learning music was that of becoming a good performer," says Harriet Ayer Seymour. "The new idea is, first of all, to become conscious of music, through listening and understanding its laws, and afterward to become able to express feelings and thoughts." Such a change in view-point, she declares, is in recognition of the fact that "music has acquired a new significance to humanity." It is "the language of universal harmony," and the end to be achieved in its study is understanding. She writes:

"We must begin all over again in our study of music. Thousands of girls and boys have begun to study it and given it up in disappointment. Why? Because the lessons have aimed entirely at performance and have centered on technical exercises. To begin with, technique kills the spirit of music, and for this reason we must begin all over again. Music is a state of mental and spiritual consciousness—it is not physical mechanism. Imagine the disappointment of children and of older people, when they have loved music and been uplifted and healed by listening to it, on being told that the entrance to this beautiful world is through the gate of five-finger exercises.

"The gate to this realm of inner harmony is through listening. Isn't this perfectly natural? Music is a language of sound—in order to know this language, one must listen. And yet more than two-thirds of those who have studied music have never listened. In the time of Palestrina and Bach it was very different; and is not this the reason why we feel in their music a high and satisfying quality unknown to the average modern composer? Listening is bound to bring spiritual development. It is self-knoweldge which leads us to the light and guidance always waiting within us (the Kingdom of Heaven is within).

"Education is in a state of upheaval, and as we grow in our understanding of what true education is, music will take its place as one of the most important studies; first of all, because it leads us within to the realm of harmony in ourselves and means beauty, love, life, harmony, health, and expression. In other words, it is an ideal study for self-realization. The beginning is to listen and to understand its very simple laws, and the end is to express a real feeling, to send out a never-ending message of love, peace, power, joy, strength, to our fellow men. It is both individual and social. It is both an art and a science. It is, in fact, a complete means of development when it is taught from within out."

Music may be as complicated as you like, and to most children who begin to study it—because a piano in the house is a sign of social importance—it is an intolerable mystery. Yet it is possible, as Mrs. Seymour points out, to reduce all music to "seven tones and three chords," and the student's job is to hear them accurately in their relation to each other. She says:

"Children hear a great deal of music, and if they begin the 'new' way they enter into melody at once and compose their own songs. I believe that every living soul is really able to hear and understand music. We have killed it by accentuating the mechanical side. Every one wants to understand the language of harmony and to express something in it, but the spirit is easily crowded out by the more material idea of physical agility."

We are given two stories to illustrate the point:

"A young girl had studied music for some time in the usual way. She was put out of the singing-class at school because she could not sing the simplest melody at sight, but she was pushed in her piano-work because she had 'good hands.' A teacher who realized that the child must hear before she could ever really play gave her a few lessons one summer, and this started a new process in her mind. She began for the first time to listen. It was impossible for her to hear the difference between one tone and another, and it took a good while before she could really hear the simple elements — tone-relations and chord-relations, *i.e.*, melody and harmony and rhythm in their simplest expression. But she realized what it was doing for her—her whole being responded, new powers and faculties awakened in her—she was finding herself.

"Just as the inner work was having its effect upon her development, what happened? She went to boarding-school, and there she was put with a very technical teacher. She patiently practised scales, arpeggios, trills—Czerny, Clementi, etc., by the hour every day. She was 'getting technique.' This summer she has not opened the piano (and the year before you could not get her away from it). Music has been killed in her, just as too much attention to physical and material things kills the spirit in other ways. If upon entering a church you were met by a kindly person and told please to practise opening and closing your prayer-book before you prayed, what would happen to the impulse that brought you there to kneel and pray? It is the same thing. Music is sacred—we must not begin with mechanism.

"Another story from the innumerable ones that could be told:

"At the Colored Music-School Settlement a young woman was having a piano-lesson. David Mannes stood by listening. After fifteen minutes of painful effort on the part of the pupil (a grown girl, a stenographer by profession), repeating a five-finger exercise over and over, Mr. Mannes interrupted and asked whether this sort of thing made her happy. 'No, sir,' she replied,

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'but the teacher says that if I keep this up for a year or so I can play something.' 'What would you like to play?' 'Oh, if I could only pick out "Nearer, My God to Thee," with one finger, I should be happy forever.' Needless to say she was able to fulfil her heart's desire in a very short time.

"The truth of it all is that children, and grown people too, who have studied in the old material way and lost interest grow enthusiastic and hard working when they begin the 'new' process. One boy who has been the despair of his mother has given up going out at night in order to have the piano to himself. The connection between him (his real self) and the music has been made, and there is nothing so fascinating and satisfying as this inner life of harmony. 'If you have not happiness within,' says one of the characters in 'Fanny's First Play,' 'you will never be happy.' Music leads us to this inner happiness. Boys need it as much as girls, and the old idea of music as unmanly is going, too. One teacher told a funny story of a little boy who refused to study because 'playing the piano was not a man's job.' He would not have refused if he had realized that it taught concentration and self-realization, and that the playing was of secondary importance.

"Professionalism has been largely to blame for our false standards in musical education. What we want is simplicity and sincerity in the study of music. If great talent and great love and great powers of concentration combine to make an artist who has a message and the power to deliver it, so much the better, but let us open the doors of the world of music to those who only love it and need it as a means of finding God within, and of expressing truth and beauty.

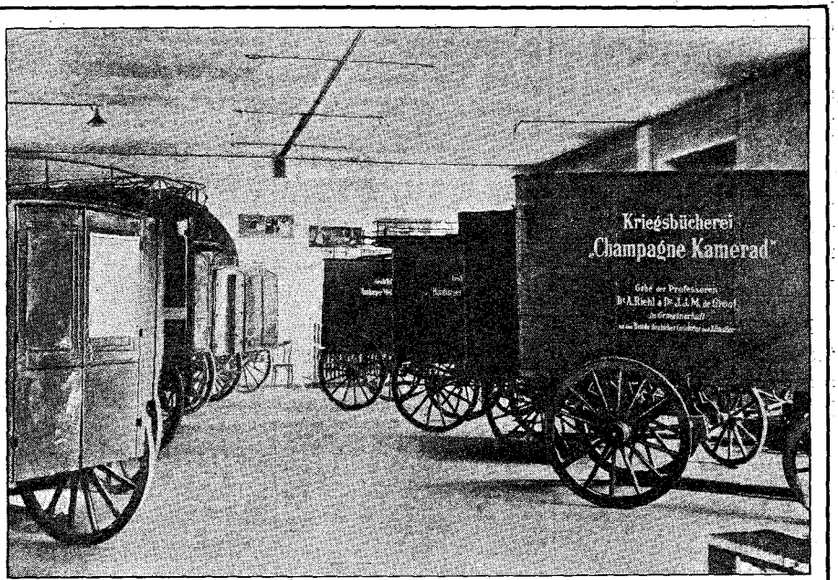
"The fear of the criticism of parents and friends and of professionals kills a great deal of natural music. 'Music-lessons without tears,' an advertisement seen in a London paper, tells the story. The teacher is afraid of her reputation—afraid that the pupil will not do her credit; the parents are afraid of time and money wasted and nothing to show, and the poor pupils are afraid of all three.

"Fear kills, weakens, dries up. Music can not possibly be taught through fear.

"The main thing is to substitute *hear* for fear. If one has learned to hear and think in terms of sound, he will learn to play."

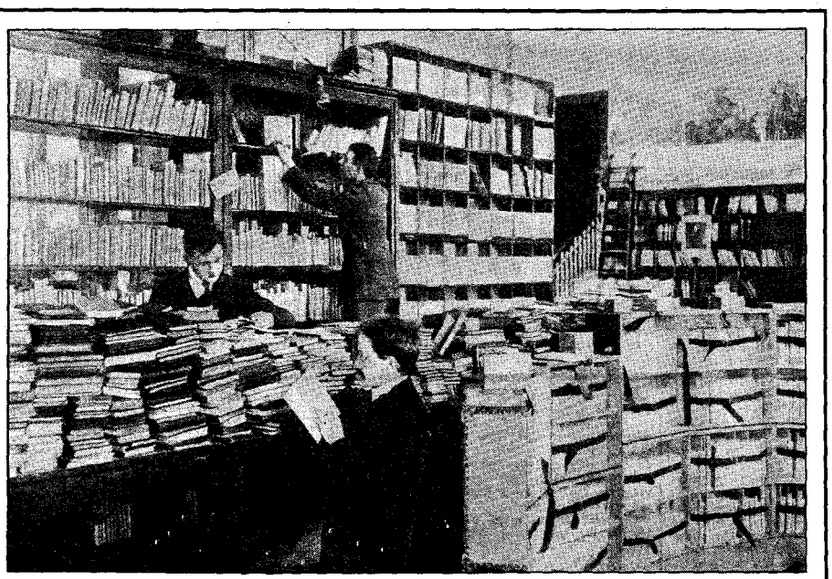
GERMAN WAR-LIBRARIES

CARE FOR THE GERMAN SOLDIER at the front, in hospital, or in prison-camp is exercised not only in things material and spiritual, but also in the intellectual. Thus we learn from the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* that since the very beginning of the war there have been traveling-libraries to supply suitable reading matter for the men. More than 100,000 volumes have been sent to German prisoners in Russia alone, and our informant tells us that wherever the books are sent the joy and gratitude of the recipients are exprest in unmeasured terms. Besides enabling the men to while away the tedium of the day or night's work, the profounder benefit of providing them with reading-matter is that it enables them to understand why they are fighting and for what. It is the belief of this writer that the men are thereby encouraged to put in even greater effort for the defense of German *Kultur* and German liberty. He remarks also that a great many men who have not read since school-days have now recovered the lost habit, while those who have always been studiously inclined read familiar works to-day against an entirely new background of life. In advising those at home who might wish to contribute books, he emphasizes the necessity of remembering how various is the taste of men at the front, urges that one's personal preference should be ignored, and adds:



BOOKS FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Since the beginning of this enterprise more than 250,000 books and 80,000 periodicals have been distributed to soldiers at the front by traveling libraries.



WHERE THE PACKAGES FOR THE FRONT ARE MADE UP.

It is said that a good many men who have read no books since school-days have recovered the lost habit during the vacant hours of trench life.

"This is the policy that governs the war-libraries. . . . Here we find the classics and next them books of an entertaining character. Novels by the best of our modern fictionists are accepted with equal pleasure as volumes of a scientific or technical nature. Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, and Kant are read in the trenches, and often on the march or in the still watches of the night comrades discuss their philosophy, and seek to find the inmost significance of individual passages in their works. How lasting such an influence will be in times of peace may be

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left out of the question, but now it is wonderful to think that all the toil and hardship of war and all its frightful experiences have not hardened our soldiers. On the contrary, it has largely developed their inner life and increased their spirituality."

Since the war-libraries were established, we read then, there have been gratuitously distributed to soldiers at the front, in hospital, and in prison-camps, more than 250,000 books and more than 80,000 periodicals, while last Christmas 40,000 books were sent as gifts to poor and friendless men on the fighting-lines. The writer goes on to say that—

"In noting these large figures one scarcely realizes their actual significance. Only when one has read some of the letters of thanks that are sent in return for the books does one ascertain what the works of German poets and teachers have done for our men. They have borne to them the record of the German soul and of German learning, and, whether wounded or captive, when they have thoroughly grasped the meaning of both, they understand why they have fought and suffered, and are better nerved to stand and battle against any menace to German *Kultur* and German liberty."

RUSSIAN INTEREST IN AMERICA—The American press teems at present with writing about Russia. Russian authors are being translated in increasing numbers and books about Russia multiply. At the same time, "a corresponding condition, in even a higher degree, is noticeable in Russia," says Oscar M. Kartoshinsky, in the New York *Evening Post*, giving further facts of this awakened interest:

"Russian magazines and newspapers are filled with articles about the United States and American affairs. Lectures on American topics are given in all the principal Russian cities, and draw large audiences. But it would be erroneous to conclude therefrom that the Russians have only lately become interested in America.

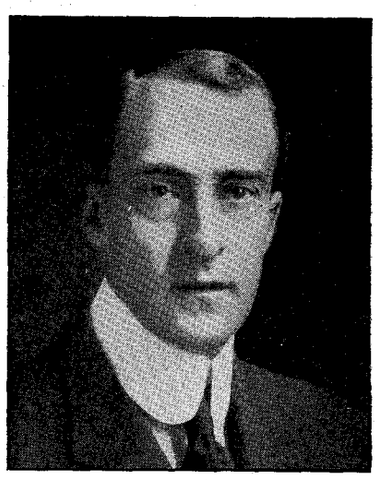
"The thirst for information regarding the peculiarities and characteristics of American life asserted itself in Russia a long time ago. There is, therefore, an old and substantial literature in Russia on the subject. So long ago as the middle of the last century the more advanced classes of Russian society were looking with eager eyes toward the 'cross-ocean Republic,' as the United States is often called in Russia. Having before them America as an example, the leading minds of all social and spiritual movements in Russia of that time were dreaming on the one hand of vehement changes in Russia and on the other hand seeing clearly their utter impossibility; Russia was as yet a barbaric country, centuries behind in civilization, devoid of the most elementary institutions of a cultured state. Such men as Michael Bakunin, the founder of philosophical anarchism, and Alexander Herzen, the philosopher of Socialism, were living in exile beyond the boundaries of Russia, and from the outside making their best efforts to impart to the Russian people modern ideas. Herzen was continually citing America as the place where individual happiness and communal perfection were closely allied. He contemplated emigrating to America, and here, in conjunction with several other Russian emigrants of intelligence and education, laying the foundation of a 'Russian community,' a social unit, which he considered the last word in social advance.

"It will be no misstatement to say that even Count Tolstoy, in his latter years, was influenced by Herzen, tho he was already deeply interested in the problem of American land-ownership and in the works of Henry George."

THE THEATER'S NEW GENERATION

WHETHER THE ELDER GENERATION of theater-managers realize it or not, the younger are not only knocking at the door, but some of them are quite firmly within the house. "More than any theatrical year within long memory, the expiring season disclosed a new generation among American managers," says Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript;* "while the season that in two months will be at hand promises to reveal them and their works much more distinctly and variously." The great point, according to "H. T. P.," is that "in purpose, procedure, and performance, they differ materially from the old." Mr. Belasco may not relish being shelved with the observation that tho "active, open-minded, and eager," he is "relatively an elderly man." Charles Frohman was observed by his intimates as "beginning to age" before death on the *Lusitania* overtook him. Tho "timidity never laid its hand on him," it "rests it steadily upon the shoulders of his curiously incorporated successors." Mr. Erlanger, Mr. Klaw, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Fiske are grouped among those "wherein similarity of mind and antecedents may offset an occasional disparity in years." Fundamentally, this older generation, thinks the Boston critic, "dislikes or fears innovation and experiment." But—

"Over against these older and timider men stands a new breed of managers that is steadily becoming more potent in our theater; that is closer to the younger public—and audiences are eternally young—to which it ministers; and that are open-minded, courageous, and therefore innovating and experimental as its elders never were. The new breed is various enough to include producers as different in themselves and as far apart in their achievements as Mr. Cohan and Mr. Ames, as the Selwyns and Mr. John Williams or Mr. Charles Hopkins. Indeed, it is such of these managers as grew up in the theater of their elders, and who are not less of the playhouse and nothing else than they, that are the continuing link between the two generations. If ever a manager were 'pure theater,' it is Mr. Cohan, perhaps as he is, certainly as he affects publicly and even ostentatiously to be. Yet out of him shine two of the conspicuous



WINTHROP AMES.

CHARLES HOPKINS.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

THEATER MANAGERS OF THE NEW AND MORE POTENT BREED.

In their offerings they stand "closer to the younger public—and audiences are eternally young—to which they minister."

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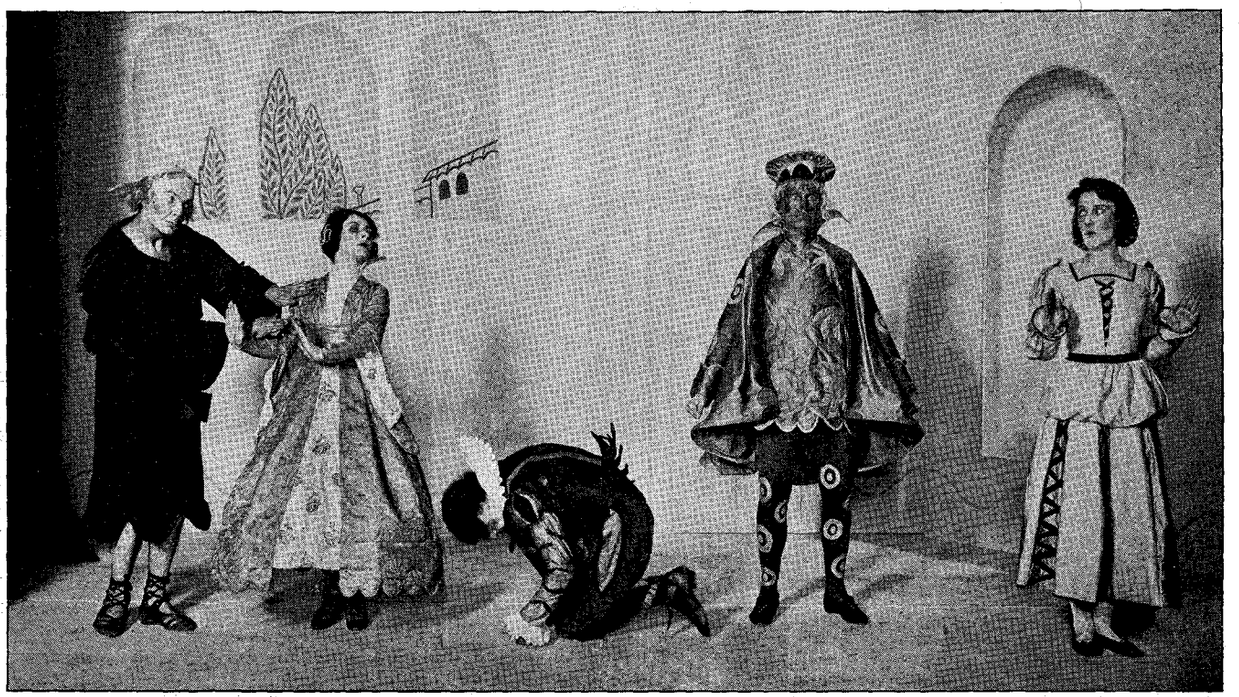

SCENE FROM "THE RED CLOAK" PRODUCED BY THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS.

A company of amateurs who in their "artful cultivation of the new stage-craft . . . excel any stage in New York in visualizing imagination and in the illusion of light." This scene shows them as among the most radical of innovators.

virtues of the new breed—open-mindedness and courage. Not so many months ago, when 'Justice' had stood the test of trial performances in New Haven and Baltimore and was ripe for metropolitan stages, and when the elder managers would have none of it, Mr. Cohan opened his theaters in Boston and New York to the piece and was justified of his willingness to risk a brave new thing.

"Furthermore, since Mr. Cohan became a producer of the work of others as well as his own he has risked plays as different from the regular thing in the regular way as Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Thomas's ingenious piece that wrote itself on the stage, and, tho it failed, has not regretted the pleasure of an amusing experiment. It is an old story that he welcomed 'On Trial'—no less a departure from the conventional—when another of the younger managers, Mr. Hopkins, asked his aid with it. In Mr. Cohan's plays, whether they are as serious as he profest to be in 'The Miracle Man' or as gay as he tries to be—in the midst of much that is routine and even antiquated—in his current review, always the impulse is in him to strike a new note in a new way with an open mind and a quick hand. Similarly, pure theater as the Selwyns in turn are, they have an inclination toward new men and new work that departs from the old rule o' thumb. American farce, as our newer playwrights make it, may hold its own with any other farce of the current theater and as often as not excel it. The Avery Hopwood of 'Fair and Warmer' and 'Sadie Love' is a match for the applauded Parisians, even Feydeau himself, in their own particular and amusing field of the farce that makes merry with marital misplacements because it keeps them impersonally free from what the pure and the censorious lovingly call 'sex.' Without the Selwyns, there might have been no Hopwood and much other good farce."

Mr. Winthrop Ames, grouping with the younger men, has been regarded by many of the older generation of managers as "a temporary interloper into 'their' theater with his new standards of artistic and thorough production and with his plays of fancy, poetry, or wit." Still—

"In one respect, Mr. Ames, and with him Mr. Williams, is typical of the new generation of managers in a quality which even the doubting elders respect. He may choose his 'Prunellas' and his 'Pigeons,' hazard his 'Anatols,' give his prizes to his 'Children of Earth,' even as Mr. Williams pitches upon 'Justice' and makes ready to set 'Pendennis' on the stage. Such choice may be highbrow and all the rest of the damning adjectives of routine. As 'highbrow' and in the old view futile may be such pains of production, standards in acting, minutiæ of detail and heed of exact and fluent unity as the two managers bestow upon their pieces. They may be college-bred, cultivated men, men of the world with interests outside the theater and retrospective prospects down many another vista. Yet the fact remains that with all their strange antecedents, choices, and standards, they are practical men of the theater. For ten years now Mr. Ames has worked in it—much more assiduously than some of the easy-going elders. For hardly less time, Mr. Williams worked at Charles Frohman's right hand. Worse still, from the point of view of the ancients, they are practical men with a highly clarified sense of rents and routes, box-office sheets and expense-vouchers, quite aware of old Sir Squire Bancroft's axiom that the theater must succeed as a business as well as an art. That is the puzzle of it all to the 'old gang'—and that also is the hope of it to us of the other and the audiences' side of our stage. What holds true of Mr. Ames and Mr. Williams holds also of the less-known Mr. Hopkins. The shrewd sense of the theater that discovered 'On Trial' and 'The Poor Little Rich Girl' is not to be despised even if it is now busy with a play of pure fantasy, 'The Happy Ending,' for next season and deep in plans for a theater with an established company that shall prove a man the equal in courage and wisdom to Miss Grace George. For in the case of her triumphant experiment at The Playhouse women not only have a place, but sit high in the new generation of managers."

Finally, there is a "surprize of surprizes" outside all the established routine of the theater:

"Who would expect that a little company of semiamateurs keen to have their own theater of short plays of many free-spoken kinds, where they might act and set them in their own way, should blossom in the hole and corner of the Bandbox, to bloom from last evening at the Comedy in the very center of the old theater-world. It is quite true that the acting of these Washington Square Players leaves much to be desired. It is amateurish in lack of projecting power and clear definition; in ups and downs and all sorts of unevennesses; in want of a common quality and a common key. It may be that their artful cultivation of the new stage-craft, in which they excel any stage in New York in visualizing imagination and in the illusion of light, is only a decoration along the way. Yet the fact remains that plays of many kinds and of rudely different merit—yet not one the regular thing in the regular way—have conquered for them, and not for a month or two or three, but for a whole mounting season."

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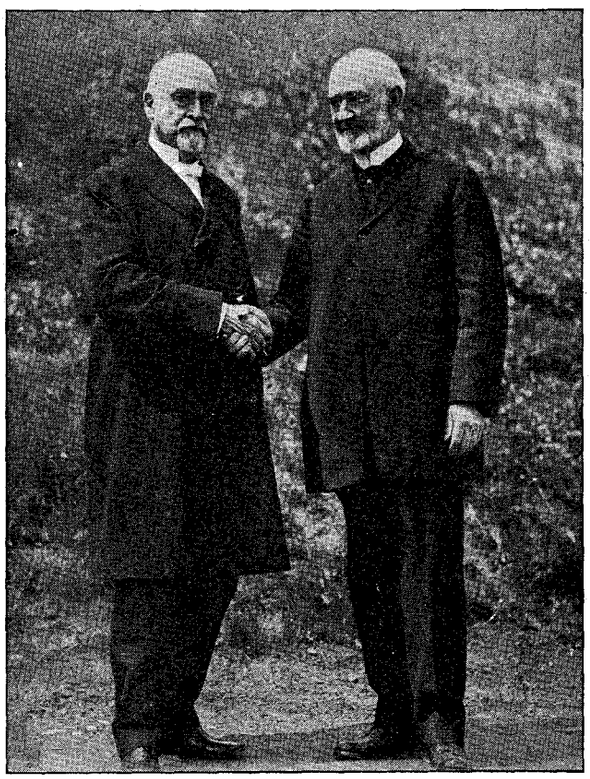
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

METHODIST UNION—NORTH AND SOUTH

FOLLOWING THE ACTION of the Methodists of Canada and Australia in coming together, the two great branches of this denomination in the United States have taken the first steps toward union. The Saratoga General Conference of the Northern branch voted to meet the wishes of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, in their overtures toward union, and before another quadrennial gathering such as the one just closed it is expected that this will be effected. "Slavery and the ethics of slave-holding separated these two churches in 1844," as the Church papers point out, "and the division followed the geographical line between the North and the South." Bishop Andrew and thirteen conferences, it is said, in that year refused to submit to the ruling of the Church, that slave-holding was not consistent with Episcopal dignity, and the separation followed. The churches have, indeed, made tentative efforts for reconciliation since, "seeing that soldiers and statesmen on the opposing sides have long since forgotten their differences." The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* gives the number of Methodists, including the colored race, involved in the merger as 6,797,580, and adds that the various unaffiliated communions which might be depended upon to develop an interest in denominational union would raise the number of our citizens directly interested in Pan-Methodism to seven million and a half. The argument for union submitted to the recent conference was summed up in this statement:



THE NEW METHODIST HAND-CLASP.

Bishops E. R. Hendrix and Earl Cranston, Senior Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and North, symbolizing the coming reunion of the two Methodisms they represent.

"We believe that the only relief from a situation that is from both the Christian and economic standpoints indefensible, if not intolerable and criminal, is to be sought in the unifying of the Northern and Southern branches of Methodism, which have declared themselves to be of one origin, one faith, equally apostolic, and of equal standing as Methodist churches."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago) prints an illustrative excerpt from the speech of the Southern fraternal delegate, Dr. Chappell, stating the feeling of Methodism on the subject:

"During the war between the States, a young fellow was taken from the hills of North Carolina into the Confederate Army, and sent down on duty to the coast of Virginia. He had never seen the ocean before. He was a mere raw recruit—they had to make armies out of raw recruits at that time, you know. His officer took him down and put him on sentinel-duty on the beach, and said to him: 'Now, you stand here and challenge everybody that comes; and under no circumstances leave your post.' Late in the night the officer came back to see how the recruit was getting along, but could not find him. After he had called several times, an answer came from away out in the water. The officer said: 'You dunce, what are you doing out there? I told you to stand where I put you.' The soldier replied: 'Captain, I ain't moved, but this creek's riz.' And that great ocean of fraternal regard and sentiment that was half asleep back there has been swelling and rising until it has gathered about us; and altho we may stand apparently in the same place, so far as our opinions are concerned, by reason of this increase of mutual affection and confidence it is possible, it seems to me, for us now to be one in deed and in truth."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, speaking the layman's mind on the subject, observes:

"It is a matter of universal wonder, as it has been of regret, that this unity of the Church as a body was not consummated long ago; that the various branches of the Church, declaring themselves 'of one origin, one faith—equally apostolic,' have not conformed to the strict letter of the gospel as to 'brethren dwelling together in unity.' . . . . . .

"There is this branch here, and that branch there—all Methodist, but on their own ground and 'of separate existence,' and the proposition is to 'get together' in body as in spirit.

"Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to this among these Methodist branches, big and little, to the lay mind union in fact, as well as spirit, seems the proper thing.

"The Methodist Church has done a wonderful work for the world, contributing its full share to the spread of Christianity; that work is common religious history now—the history of simple, devoted service, from the days of the first circuit-rider of the rude settlement in the wilderness to the present time, when its temples are everywhere. So it has the highest claim to the interest and gratitude of humanity.

"With no cause for separate existence, the Church will but be conserving its own high interests and those of its members in bringing together all branches.

"The breach that caused the division is now but a memory. If the politicians have forgotten it, it is certainly time for the Church to do so."

There are still other Methodist bodies, like the Methodist Protestants who seceded from the mother Church as early as 1830 on the ground of opposition to Episcopacy and a preference for the Presbyterian form of government. "It would be a good thing," says the *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), "if all the Methodist bodies, which together number about eight million persons, could come together in a reunited Methodist Church." *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) approvingly quotes a bishop as saying that "the South needs the vigor and energy of the North, and the Northern Church needs the

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fervor and emotionalism and warmth of the Southern Church," adding:

"We think an added advantage will come in the extension of the higher learning among the ministers who have hitherto been conspicuously ignorant of its spirit and results. The modern knowledge of the Bible has had more exponents and advocates among Northern Methodists than among their Southern brethren, and in other directions also Southern conservatism will benefit by closer contact with the more progressive spirit in the North."

The will to unite is the thing so far gaining confirmation; the method and means are to be settled at a joint conference to be called together in two years. The Southern branch suggests a division into several bodies under the control of a central General Conference, and in this proposal *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) sees impending difficulties:

"Of course, there is to be a comprehensive General Conference for the whole country, but what measure of power will remain to this united body is uncertain. In the nature of things it can not have the same plenary authority which the existing General Conference has over the whole of the Methodist Episcopal Church East and West. Part of that authority will necessarily have to be assigned to the sectional conferences into which the present national body is asked to split itself up. Thus sectionalism of action and feeling will inevitably be cultivated in a great many places which now have the stimulus of undivided national outlook and unrestricted national relations.

"A similar idea is frequently put forward for the union of Presbyterians — always emanating from the South. Provincial assemblies, it is urged, could meet every year, and a national General Assembly every two or three years. But the trouble with this suggestion is just that vice which so often leaves ecclesiastical adjustments hollow and disappointing—the vice of improving appearances in preference to rooting out abuses. The evil thing which now shames the churches in their sectional divisions North and South is simply sectionalism. Whenever Methodists and Presbyterians realize the spiritual offense of section prejudice in churches that wear the name of Christ, they will penitently reach out for the only remedy—simple, straight, unmitigated union.

"In place of that, the project which now seems popular is to make sectionalism more respectable by multiplying sectional divisions along new lines. Agitation of such a plea merely signifies that the churches do not realize the sinfulness of sectionalism. If they did, they would not try to palliate present divisions; they would try to get rid of them. Union with conditions, provisos, and arrangements—union for appearances' sake—may perhaps be a degree better than no union at all. But it is a mighty poor and scrawny substitute for real union—union for its own sake—spontaneous and uncalculated union."

CHICAGO'S Y. M. C. A. HOTEL

A NINETEEN-STORY HOTEL opened in Chicago by the Y. M. C. A. on May 22 fills a need which neither the Association dormitory nor institutions like the Dawes and Mills hotels supply. The purpose, as explained in several church papers, is to furnish inexpensive and wholesome lodging for young men starting out in the city until they are sufficiently established to remove to other good quarters. The tall hostelry, conspicuous in a city of great hotels, was erected with the help of $657,000 in gifts from Chicago business men, and is under Association management. The rates for the 1,821 bedrooms in the building, according to *The Christian Work* (New York), will be from thirty to fifty cents a day. We read further in this weekly:

ASSOCIATION HOTEL, CHICAGO.

Above the reception rooms are 1821 small bedrooms. The hotel has modern conveniences and cost $1,350,000.

"The Young Men's Christian Association in this hotel will serve the self-respecting young man at the threshold of his city life, men of moderate means passing through the city, and those temporarily out of work. Its design is to protect them from the dangerous environment which is frequently found in cheap hotels and lodging-houses; to assist them in securing employment and later locate them in regular Association dormitories or other carefully chosen homes. This hotel is not intended as a permanent home, but as a temporary residence where without membership-fee men may be comfortably and economically housed until such time as they may find employment or are ready to locate permanently. Through this agency, also, the Association hopes to bring many of these men into contact with the constructive activities of the city.

"The main factor in making this hotel service possible is the plan whereby guests take care of themselves. No bell-boys are provided, each man carries his own bag, and finds his way around through the use of guide-books and other directions. Thus operating expense has been reduced to a minimum. The bedrooms will occupy sixteen floors. All are outside rooms, well lighted, well ventilated, steam heated, and simply but substantially furnished. Centrally located on each of the sixteen floors is a large lavatory, where, in addition to the usual facilities, there are a liberal supply of clean towels and two shower-baths all for the use of guests, without extra charge. On account of achieving necessary economies in care, rooms will not be available to guests from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Music, entertainments, and lectures of interest to young men will be given each evening in the great rear lobby. In some of these events the stereopticon and motion-picture machine will be used. Numerous checker- and chess-tables and billiard-tables will provide social recreation. Restaurant service is of two kinds—cafeteria and lunch-room, the latter entirely at counters, the cafeteria service in an agreeable dining-room, seating 360. Both restaurants are on the first

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floor. Among other service features of the hotel are the check-room, barber-shop, and shoe-shining stand, laundry, writing-room, and telephone-booths, information- and news-stand."

The Y. M. C. A. hotel was formally dedicated on May 21 and was opened for business on the 22d. A statement from the Chicago Y. M. C. A. calls the hotel "a clearing-house for young men who come to the city and who are forced to begin their life's career on a small income." The first night 141 men registered, according to the Chicago *Herald*, and during the first week, "several young men have been turned away from a wayward life and started in the right direction." For instance, says *The Herald:*

"One man from the East spent his first three days in the city in a well-known 'loop' hotel, squandered all his money with companions met in the hotel cabaret, and applied to the Association hotel for help. He later received money from home, placed it on deposit with the Association, and is now stopping at the hotel. He will be assisted in securing a position and later located in one of the permanent dormitories. . . . . .

"Chicago's new nineteen-story Y. M. C. A. hotel has no bell-boys, and is as tipless as a life-saver's raft. It is understood that the initials do not stand for You Must Come Across."

BERNARD SHAW TURNED CHRISTIAN

WHEN BERNARD SHAW'S PLAY of "Androcles and the Lion" was first presented many people thought it was the old incorrigible going one step further in his way of irreverence than he had gone before. His satirical attacks seemed aimed at Christianity. Now the play is printed in a book and prefaced by one of the author's longest preachments, and many people besides *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) may really learn that Mr. Shaw is a Christian. At least, he declares in the first paragraph of the preface that there is "no way out of the world's misery but the way which would have been found by Christ's will if he had undertaken the work of a modern political statesman." He frankly proclaims his belief that "the political, moral, and economic ideas given to the world by Jesus Christ are not only sane, but sound, and can be put into practise." He thinks it high time that we gave Christianity a trial, all other ways and plans having failed. The writer who analyzes Mr. Shaw's doctrines set forth in the preface is named by *The Christian Commonwealth* as "Our Labor Correspondent," and he shows how far from the conception of Christianity as a personal religion Mr. Shaw's views are:

"In this preface Mr. Shaw remarks that the conversion of a savage to Christianity is the conversion of Christianity to savagery; meaning thereby that religion is degraded by its adherents quite as often as they are elevated by it. In like manner one may say that the conversion of a communist to Christianity is the conversion of Christianity to communism. Mr. Shaw quite frankly and definitely accepts the specific Christian doctrine as good sense and sound economics, but he has nothing to say about Christianity as the religion of a person. He deals with the four gospels (and with St. Paul) without the contemptuous incredulity which spoils the temper of many modern atheists, and without the 'senseless credulity which sometimes makes pious people force us to shove them aside in emergencies as impracticable lunatics when they ask us to meet violence and injustice with dumb submission in the belief that the strange demeanor of Jesus before Pilate was meant as an example of normal human conduct.' There is no touch of mysticism in this preface, no uncertainty, no admission that there is something unexplained and unexplainable in Jesus. Mr. Shaw is materialist, rationalist, dogmatist in his analysis of Christ's teaching and study of the New Testament, and the Christianity which he takes out of the crucible is communism.

"This does not mean that Mr. Shaw perverts Christianity in handling it. It means only that he has concentrated his attention upon the economic, moral, and social doctrines of Jesus, and has either ignored or swept aside all metaphysical, theological, and textual discussion. What the world has to decide, he says in effect, is whether it will choose Christ or Barabbas. 'Barabbas is triumphant everywhere; and the final use he makes of his triumph is to lead us to suicide with heroic gestures and resounding lies.' The Barabbasque social organization is a failure, and those who believe like Mr. Shaw that the Life Force ('or whatever you choose to call it') can not be finally beaten by any failure, and will even supersede humanity by evolving a higher species if we can not master the problems raised by the multiplication of our own numbers, 'have always known that Jesus had a real message, and had felt the fascination of his character and doctrine.' They would not dream of claiming supernatural authority for him, and certainly would not claim for him the authority which attaches to an educated modern philosopher and jurist. 'But when, having entirely got rid of Salvationist Christianity, and even contracted a prejudice against Jesus on the score of his involuntary connection with it, we engage on a purely scientific study of economics, criminology, and biology, and we find that our conclusions are practically those of Jesus'—then the specific doctrines of Jesus may be regarded as confirmed."

Mr. Shaw finds the whole teaching of Jesus summarized in four doctrines. The first is called "the immanence of God":

"'The kingdom of heaven is within you. You are the son of God; and God is the son of man. . . . God is your father; you are here to do God's work; and you and your father are one.' The second doctrine (or, more properly, summary of doctrine) is communism: 'Get rid of property by throwing it into the common stock. Dissociate your work entirely from money-payments. If you let a child starve you are letting God starve. Get rid of all anxiety about to-morrow's dinner and clothes, because you can not serve two masters—God and Mammon.' The third doctrine concerns social relations: 'Get rid of judges and punishment and revenge. Love your neighbor as yourself, he being a part of yourself. And love your enemies: they are your neighbors.' The fourth doctrine concerns personal relations: 'Get rid of your family entanglements. Every mother you meet is as much your mother as the woman who bore you. Every man you meet is as much your brother as the man she bore after you. Don't waste your time at family funerals grieving for your relatives; attend to life, not to death; there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and better.'"

These propositions Mr. Shaw holds to be perfectly workable, given a reasonable construction; and he argues that they must be made to work if civilization is to be saved:

"Mr. Shaw insists upon the necessity of interpreting the teaching of Jesus reasonably, which is the opposite of literally: 'We must assume that the man who saw his way through such a mass of popular passion and illusion as stands between us and a sense of the value of such teaching was quite aware of all the objections that occur to an average stockbroker in the first five minutes.' The world is governed to a considerable extent by the considerations that occur to stockbrokers in the first five minutes; and that is one reason why the doctrines of Jesus call for more intelligent and careful scrutiny. Christianity must be worked out in terms of modern politics, not in terms of the literal injunction, unintelligently understood. 'If we urge a rich man to sell all that he has and give it to the poor, he will inform us that such an operation is impossible. If he sells his shares and his lands, their purchaser will continue all those activities which oppress the poor. If all the rich men take the advice simultaneously, the shares will fall to zero and the land be unsalable. . . . The rich man must sell up not only himself but his own class, and that can be done only through the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The disciple can not have his bread without money until there is bread for everybody without money; and that means an elaborate municipal organization of the food-supply, rate-supported. Being members one of another means one man one vote, and one woman one vote, and universal suffrage, and equal incomes, and all sorts of modern political measures.'"

Christianity as a short cut to Utopia is rejected by the Shavian apostle, but it is declared to be "making people good by act of Parliament," because there is no other way of making them good:

"Mr. Shaw is quite candidly of the opinion that a man can not be personally good when we are collectively sinners; he says, indeed, that a man who is better than his fellows is a nuisance. 'Personal righteousness and the view that you can not make people moral by Act of Parliament are, in fact, the favorite defensive resort of the people who, consciously or subconsciously, are quite determined not to have their property meddled with by Jesus or any other reformer.' Communism, legally enjoined, is the practical political equivalent of Christianity."

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CURRENT - POETRY

THE tragic fate of Earl Kitchener is one to stir the heart of a poet, and, indeed, his death may be said to have been anticipated in poetry, for, as Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke has interestingly pointed out in the New York *Sun*, the doom of Kitchener of Khartum was strikingly described in "The Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens." Before long the English reviews will be printing poetic tributes to the dead leader. Sir Henry Newbolt will, it may be supposed, fittingly mourn Kitchener's death and celebrate his virtues. Already an American poet whose war-songs are not unlike those of Sir Henry Newbolt has made use of this noble theme. To the New York *Sun* Mr. Clinton Scollard contributes these three stirring stanzas. They are finely phrased, and the roll of the rhythm is appropriately martial and appropriately solemn.

KITCHENER OF KHARTUM

By Clinton Scollard

Blown mist shrouding the heather, where rarely
a sun-ray smiles;
The wild, bleak, windy weather over the Orkney
Isles;
The mournful curlews crying, then sudden the
deep sea doom
For the last great man of a fighting clan, for
Kitchener of Khartum!

Call the roll from the Black Prince down of many
a valiant son,
Marlborough, Cromwell, who spurned a crown, and
Wolfe and Wellington;
Lucknow's hero, brave of the brave, yet still
there will be room
For him whose grave is the green sea wave, for
Kitchener of Khartum!

Tears, ye whose sires were Saxons, and ye whose
sires were Danes,
And ye who feel the Norman blood pulse hot
within your veins!
For where—where is another knight of the peerless
plume
Shall lead ye in your hour of need like Kitchener
of Khartum!

Francis Ledwidge, the brilliant young Irish poet whom Lord Dunsany discovered some months ago, is at war, a lance-corporal in the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Nevertheless there is no echo of shot and shell in his poetry. We take this poem, charmingly naive and tender, from the London *Spectator*.

TO THE DISTANT ONE

By Francis Ledwidge

Through wild byways I come to you, my love,
Nor ask of those I meet the surest way:
What way I turn I can not go astray
And miss you in my life. Tho Fate may prove
A tardy guide, she will not make delay,
Leading me through strange seas and distant lands.
I'm coming still, tho slowly, to your hands,
We'll meet one day.

There is so much to do, so little done
In my life's space that I perforce did leave
Love at the moonlit trysting-place to grieve
Till fame and other little things were won.
Much have I lost that I shall not retrieve,
Far shall I wander yet with much to do,
Much I shall spurn before I yet meet you,
So fair I can't deceive.

Your name is in the whisper of the woods
Like Beauty calling for a Poet's song
To one whose harp has suffered many a wrong
In the lean hands of Pain. But when the broods
Of flower-eyes waken all the streams along,
In tender whiles, I feel most near to you.
Oh, when we meet there shall be sun and blue,
Strong as the spring is strong.

Here is a melancholy little lyric by an Irish poet now resident in New York City. We take it from *Everybody's Magazine*.

THE EXILE

By Padraic Colum

Nor right nor left nor any road I see a comrade
face,
Nor word to lift the heart in me I hear in any place;
They leave me who pass by me to my loneliness
and care,
Without a house to draw my step nor a fire that
I might share!

Ocon! Before our people knew the scattering of
the dearth,
Before they saw potatoes rot and melt black in
the earth,
I might have stood in Connacht, on the top of
Cruckmaelinn,
And all around me I would see the hundreds of
my kin!

The June issue of *Contemporary Verse*, the thriving young poetry magazine published in Philadelphia, is devoted entirely to poems of childhood. From it we take this delightful sequence of couplets. It is gay and whimsical, and yet there is about it some of the august mystery of fatherhood.

THE HOBBY-HORSE

By Samuel McCoy

Here is the Christmas toy
I gave my little boy:
A hobby-horse, all bright
With harness red and white;
Already it is lame,
Worn out by many a game
Of riding up and down
The streets of Nursery-town.
The bridle reins are torn
And both its ears are shorn.
Fast sleeping in his bed,
His master's curly head
Dreams of to-morrow's rides;
In dreams he still bestrides
A charger black as night,
Famoused from many a flight!
He is Chief Golden Hair,
Custer the debonair.
In dreams he leads his men
Against the Sioux again;
Ringed round by painted braves,
His whole command he saves;
And smiling in his sleep,
He feels his charger leap
Against the paynim spears,
And in his drowsy ears
He hears the battle-calls
That rang at Roncesvalles.
With Winchester a score
Of miles away, the roar
Of cannon tells him then
He must lead on his men
And take his thund'rous track
To turn the stragglers back!
Or with the Lion heart
He takes a hero's part
And rides his magic horse
Through all the ages' course.
Ah, little curly head,
Safe in your drowsy bed,
These battles are all done,
Yours yet to come, small son!
So I sit musing here
And strive to see made clear
What hobby you shall mount
In years you yet must count;
What hopes forlorn you'll lead;
What brave rides, on what steed!

In the early days of the war, most of the poets voiced their hatred of war in general, and of this war in particular. Later they began to express love of country and hatred of the enemy and to celebrate those virtues—such as loyalty, courage, and faith—which the war seems to produce. Now they are again turning their eyes toward peace. This poem, from the New York *Sun*, is simple and sincere, and toward the end it is not without eloquence.

THE RETURNING

By Sylvester Baxter

We long for her, we yearn for her—
Yes, ardently we yearn
For her return.

Recalling those beloved days
(Days intimate with ways
Of friends so near to us
And life so dear to us),
We yearn unspeakably for her return.

And come she must . . . Yet while we trust
We soon may see the passing of this agony
Which makes intrusive years still seem
A fearsome dream,
We know that when she comes
She really comes not back again.

She'll come in other guise
And under fairer skies—
And yet to bitter pain!

That day she went away
Our homes with laughing youth were filled.
Where then was happiness
Is now distress,
The laughter stilled;
For when she left
Youth followed her—
We stay bereft.

So all our golden joy
For what she brings
Must carry gray alloy:
The sorrow that she can not lay,
The misery she can not stay—
While all the gladsome songs she sings
Must bear for undertones
Old sighs and echoed moans.

As they who go away
In flush of youth
May come quite worn and gray
And bringing naught but ruth—
So, when the strife shall cease,
And when she comes at last,
When all the armies vast
Shall at her feet
Kneel down to greet
Thrice welcome Peace,
This world will be so changed
(So many dear ones dead,
So many friends estranged,
So many blessings fled,
So many wonted ways forever barred,
So many coming days forever marred)
That then
She truly comes not back again—
She, the Peace we knew.

Yet how we long for her!
How ardently we yearn
For her return!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FROM COOLIE TO EMPEROR

CHINA, the Flowery Land, lived up to her name when she produced the late President Yuan Shi Kai. Flowers come up from beneath the ground to blossom in the sun, and here was a man, born in a coolie home, who lived to see himself general, President, Emperor, and then President again. His recent death ended one of the most amazing careers ever known, even in a land where the word of a superior is worth more than the life of an inferior. His life was briefly sketched in these pages on June 17, but is well worth noticing in more detail. The Philadelphia *Ledger* calls his life a great drama, and adds:

Yuan Shi Kai's admirers have always contended that all his work was consecrated to the betterment of his country and that his ambitions for supreme power were merely means to this end. His detractors have merely seen in his career selfish ambition, treason, and absolutism. Yuan found his supporters in the merchant and professional classes and his enemies in the viceroys of the old régime and students who had been educated abroad. Indeed, it was all the then contending elements which finally pushed him into prominence at the time of the great revolution six years ago.

As early as 1902 the throne had promised a constitution and an elected Parliament, but the realization was postponed by a number of makeshifts of apparently liberal tendencies—the appointment of a cabinet instead of the Grand Council, for example. Floods and famine and a weak, short-sighted Government made facile a general rising to demand a liberal Government forthwith. When it came the Manchu Regent saw only one man who, he thought, could save the empire and dynasty. That man was Yuan Shi Kai, whom three years before, in 1908, he had banished from the Councils of State. By the edict of October 14, 1911, Yuan was made Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan and Generalissimo of the Imperial forces.

On the death of Li Hung Chang, in 1901, he became Viceroy of Chihli, with the honorary title of junior guardian of the heir-apparent. At Chihli he laid the foundation of China's modern army. He was at the height of his influence under the old régime, in 1907. But two years later, on the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang Hsu and the assumption of the regency by Prince Chun, Yuan was sent to his home in Hunan in disgrace.

It was from this obscurity that the Regent recalled him in October, 1911. Yuan took the field, but found himself facing well-organized mutiny on every side; still, by compromises, he managed to have it appear that the Imperial troops were winning. The armed rebellion rather subsided than was put down, altho the revolutionary movement continued to gain in strength and to insist on a constitution which was finally drawn up.

Prince Chun, as regent, abdicated in December, 1911, and Yuan became premier with almost dictatorial powers—both the throne and the revolutionists, for opposite reasons, placed their faith in him. Preparations were made for a national convention which would either turn the Government into a constitutional monarchy or a republic.

But there were many republicans, the account continues, who did not believe in the apparent liberal inclinations of Yuan. Chief of these was Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who succeeded in stirring up a number of the southern provinces, where thought was radical, to revolution. Early in 1912, fourteen of these States elected him "President of the Chinese Republic." We read further:

This movement in the Southern provinces against the various forms of government which have succeeded one another at Peking has been active until the present day. The death of Yuan may consolidate the close constructions of the North and the broad constructionists of the South, since the latter's opposition to Yuan has been chiefly personal due to his alleged monarchical tendencies.

On February 12, 1912, the Manchu dynasty came to an end. The Imperial edict declared that sovereignty henceforth was to be possest by the whole people and that the form of government was to be republican. Yuan Shi Kai was nominated, "with full powers," to organize a provisional republican government. The Emperor was to retain his title and receive an annuity, but he was also to retain his religious offices and the functions thereof.

For a time the Southern province accepted the situation. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen resigned and Yuan was elected by the Nanking Council Provisional President of the Republic. Gen. Li Yuan Hung became Vice-President, and a provisional Constitution was adopted by the council on March 10, 1912, the day on which Yuan took the oath of office in Peking.

On October 6, 1913, Yuan Shi Kai was chosen President for a term of five years by a large majority of both houses of the Chinese Parliament. The other candidates were Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former Minister at Washington.

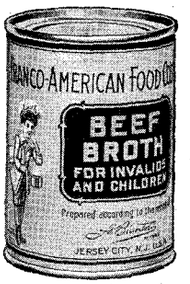
But the rebels would not be placated by this election. Murmurs rose from the different camps, and the followers of Dr. Sun were particularly active. As an account in the New York *Times* tells us:

The followers of Sun became at last so menacing that Yuan made a sudden stroke with part of his military and Sun Yat-Sen fled the country to save his life.

The enemies that Yuan had made were legion. They were scattered in every country of the world, and they were numerous and influential in New York. Likewise the Provisional President had his proponents; and he called to his rule several of the most distinguished of American political science professors, including Dr. Frank Goodnow, formerly of Columbia, now president of Johns Hopkins University.

It became evident after a short while that the Republic which Yuan had ostensibly established was not his ultimate ambition. Rumors of "divine aspiration" and of Imperial tendencies on Yuan's part soon began to spread.

It is thought probable that he was largely overinfluenced by his ministers,



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and particularly by his eldest son, who was mad for power, and desired to become Emperor in time. *The Times* continues:

Those of the rebels who had come to America or had been instrumental in elevating "the George Washington of China," Sun Yat-Sen, determined on Yuan's ruin. Yuan kept a strong grip on the Empire's military forces, and the opposition to his régime was irresolute and scattered.

In the fall of 1913 Yuan formally dismissed the Chinese Parliament and was hissed as "the Diaz of China." Evidence, seemingly, was not wanting that "the strong man" had Imperial aspirations. Outbreak succeeded outbreak, but on December 11, 1915, Yuan formally accepted the crown tendered him by his followers, and announced that the Republic had reverted to the monarchical system.

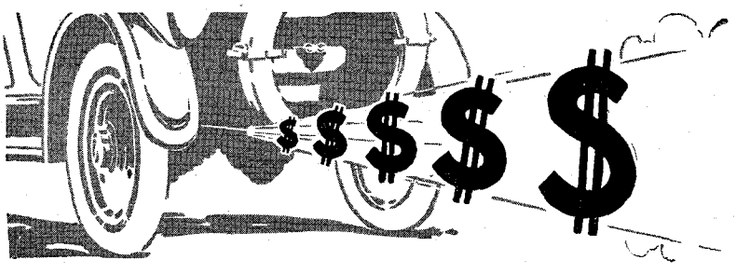
This move met with alarming opposition. It estranged from Yuan the European Powers, who protested that the change be not made until the war in the Occident was over. It estranged European bankers under orders from their Governments. Chinese revolutionary elements grew frantic in their hatred. Most important of all, Yuan aroused the uneasiness and suspicion of Japan. Nippon, fearing the power of a great national Chinese leader, made her displeasure manifest. The designs she had in China were being embarrassed.

In the period of rebellion and constantly growing internal turmoil that followed the monarchical announcement, Yuan swayed uncertainly. Finally he proclaimed a return to the republican form. This proclamation was seized upon by the revolutionists as proof of their charges that Yuan was a tyrant with no force of character. It was in the midst of these vacillations that Yuan died.

As a man Yuan was not magnetically attractive. He had many grossnesses. His private life was a national scandal. Himself the son of a concubine, he could see no moral wrong in polygamy or even in unqualified license. He had more than twelve wives in his palace and two dozen children.

Yuan was nevertheless a great man, but he made himself great for what he blindly thought was the benefit of his country. "He tried to preserve his land from Japanese aggression," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "and he treated the Manchu dynasty, a problem in itself, with admirable diplomacy." In all moves he found some faction to blame him. *The Ledger* bears this out, saying:

It is generally held that he assisted the Empress Dowager in effecting a *coup d'état* in 1898 by which she wrested the throne from the Emperor Kuang Shu, and he was popularly accused of betraying the Emperor. The Dowager appointed him governor of Shantung, where, in the Boxer rebellion, he displayed his astuteness. Invited to join the Boxer sect, he dared not frankly refuse, altho he had no sympathy for their fanaticism. He agreed to join the Boxer movement if the leaders would prove to him their contention that those of their sect were immune to foreign bullets. He told them he had one of the foreign guns in his own house, and that if



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Motorists will now see more than ever the folly of using incorrect oils. The apparent saving in low-priced oil is lost time and again in gasoline-waste.

Correct lubrication is a controlling factor in low gasoline consumption.

With an oil of high lubricating efficiency and correct *body* the motorist is assured an oil film which thoroughly seals the piston rings.

Gas cannot then escape past the piston rings on the compression stroke.

Nor can the force of the exploding gas blow past the piston rings on each power stroke.

The power of the exploding fuel charge therefore acts with full force on the piston head. Full power results with consequent gasoline economy.

Gas wastage through oil of incorrect body is more common than most motorists realize.

True, the loss per piston stroke is small. But piston strokes quickly mount up into the millions. Then the gasoline waste is measured not by the thimbleful but by the gallon.

The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car in the Chart at the right represents our professional advice.

A year's supply will probably cost you less than a year's supply of the cheapest oil on the market. The higher per gallon price is usually more than offset by the greater mileage, to say nothing of the saving in gasoline.

If your car is not listed in the partial Chart at the right, a copy of our complete Lubrication Chart will be sent you on request.

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Explanation: The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are·

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1916		1915		1914		1913		1912	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C, 1 Ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Case	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model 6-40)	A	Arc.								
" (Model 6-30)	A	A								
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Cunningham			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)			Arc.	Arc.						
Dodge	A	Arc.	E	E						
Empire			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Super Six	A	A								
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)			B	A	B	A	B	A		
" (water, 2 cycle)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (water, 4 cycle)	A	Arc.								
Jackson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A				
" (Chesterfield)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	E	E	E	E						
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
King			A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Model 48)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 35)	A	A	A	A						
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marion	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)			Arc.	Arc.						
" (22-72)	A	A								
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Moline							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Moon (4 cyl)					A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
National	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Oldsmobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
" Com'l	A	A	A	A						
Paige			A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Pierce Arrow	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E				
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	B	A								
Stevens Duryea			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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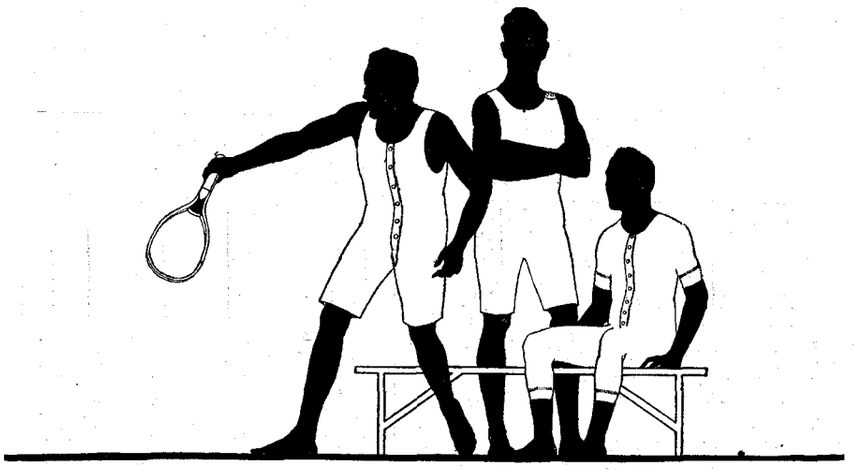

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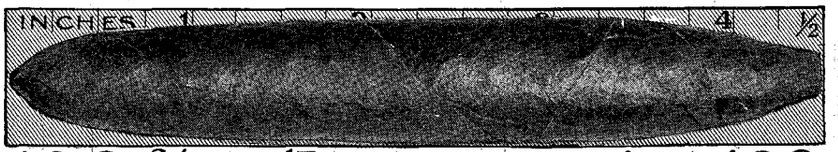

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the leaders would meet him in his garden the next day he would stand them up against the wall and try the "foreign devils' magic" on them. If the bullets did not hurt, Yuan would become a Boxer. So sublime was the faith of one leader that he submitted to the test, and, according to the story, fell dead at the first rifle-bullet, which pierced his heart. Yuan Shi Kai was thus freed from any obligation to join the fanatic movement of the Boxers. As a matter of fact, he was given credit for material assistance to the foreigners during the warfare which the allies waged in China.

AS A FRIEND SEES JUSTICE BRANDEIS

THE first man in the history of the United States to win promotion in the Supreme Court after being there but one day was Associate Justice Brandeis. The day after he took the oath of office, Justice Hughes resigned to accept the Republican nomination for President, and accordingly Justice Brandeis, who was the next man appointed after him, moved up one step into his place. Thus the Republican party, which opposed his appointment, was responsible for his advancement. But Justice Brandeis has other claims to public attention. In the first place, he is the first of the Jewish race to reach the Supreme bench; again, he has been weighed and measured as no other candidate for this court has been. There has been a greater diversity of opinion about his fitness than in most candidacies. In the Minneapolis *Tribune* we read an illuminating pen-picture of him, written by Ray Stannard Baker, who has known him since the days of the famous Interstate Commerce Commission freight-rate legislation in Washington. We get an impression of Justice Brandeis as a man of real power, as we read:

I recall vividly one of my earliest impressions of Mr. Brandeis. It was about six years ago in the crowded rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. Some forty or fifty of the ablest railroad attorneys, with a number of railroad presidents and managers, were there demanding permission to increase their freight-rates.

It had been an important hearing, involving millions of dollars, but as dull and prosy as ever such a hearing could be. I remember the sudden change in the whole atmosphere, however, the new electricity, when Mr. Brandeis's tall, spare, rugged, slightly stooping figure arose in the middle of the room to dispute the claim of the railroads.

Almost from the first sentence—he speaks in a high, rather harsh voice, but with perfect command—one felt a new sense of breadth of grasp, sureness of understanding, aptness of expression, and above that wearisome tinkering with infinitely minute details and musty precedents, a return to constructive principles and vigorous new remedies for ancient evils.

I remember his whole bearing. His large head with the stubborn black hair streaked

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with iron gray—he was then fifty-four, now sixty years old—the striking, dark, strong face, the sensitive hands—he has the hand of a musician—gave one singularly an impression of originality and power.

His face, indeed, at a certain angle, and especially in repose, recalls almost startlingly one of the portraits of Abraham Lincoln. It is more like Lincoln above, in the intellectual equipment perhaps; less broadly and commonly Lincoln below, in the mouth and chin.

It is one of those rare, scarcely classifiable faces—altho Jewish, not typically Jewish; altho American, not typically American—in which the qualities of strength of character, side by side with keenness, sensitiveness, depth of vision, and even at times a kind of sad mysticism, are extraordinarily mingled.

Rising in any gathering, stepping forth on any platform, he would instantly command, even from his bitterest enemies, an acknowledgment of force, originality, and personality.

"Here is a man of power!"

His argument, that morning, I remember seemed one of the boldest, and if he could not substantiate it, one of the absurdest that ever I heard. He told the Commission that higher freight-rates for which the railroads had been pleading so ardently for several weeks were unnecessary, that the difficulties which the railroads were facing were due, not to low rates, but to inefficient and wasteful management.

He said that if they tried they could save at least $1,000,000 a day.

This was no mere oratorical flourish with Brandeis, but the result of long and close study. He had the facts, and he put the experts on the stand, one after another, to prove his contention.

I recall the convincing concreteness of their testimony, and how the bold idea that the railroads might make vast savings by increased efficiency grew more and more reasonable until many of those "who came to scoff remained to pray."

It was this speech of Brandeis and the campaign which followed it which turned the attention of the country to the subject, until then largely of technical interest, of efficiency and scientific management, and not only in railroading, but in all other business affairs, and brought about a fertile self-examination by Americans of the state of their industrial and commercial life.

This incident has always seemed typical in my mind of Mr. Brandeis's method. While many other lawyers and investigators content themselves with an examination of detail, or with appeals to precedent or tradition, Brandeis brings always to the consideration of every subject he attacks a deeper grasp of the living truth of the matter, the only soil from which can spring vigorous new principles.

His famous brief before the Illinois Supreme Court, in which he sustained the law providing that women in the industries of that State shall not be required to work more than ten hours, is a monumental book of 609 pages.

Only 24 pages of it, however, deal with the law and the legal precedent, while the other 585 pages are devoted to an exhaustive treatment of the whole range of facts regarding the effect of long hours of labor upon women.

It is in reality a scientific treatise upon fatigue in industry. This brief not only won the case in Illinois, but has established a new precedent for industrial legislation.

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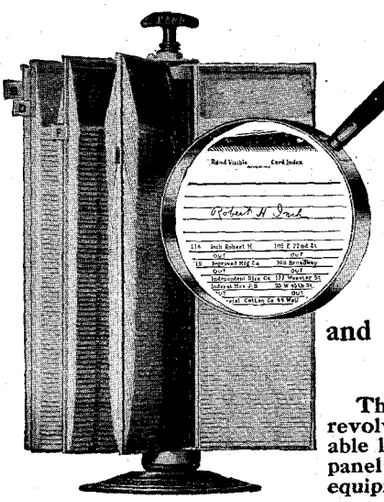

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Mr. Brandeis has brought into the law and into his many tasks as an investigator in great problems or as arbitrator in labor-disputes, the high quality of inventive intellect and the genius for organization which has so long been drawn off in America into big business.

He may be called a social inventor, for perhaps no other one man has been so successful in producing social and legal devices for solving hard American problems.

A few of them are the protocol agreements in the New York clothing trades, the sliding-scale arrangement under which the people of Boston secure cheaper gas while the gas companies earn more dividends, the use of savings-banks in Massachusetts for securing cheaper life-insurance, and many others.

It is significant that the really progressive leaders in the legal profession, like the faculty of the Harvard Law School, understand his great service and supported his appointment to the Supreme Court.

THE "FORTUNE" IN A POPULAR SONG

JOHN MILTON sold the original manuscript of "Paradise Lost" to the publisher for about $25, which is a lot of comfort for poets who are getting small pickings to-day, of course. But some of the bards are not thinking of Milton—they much prefer to think of the fellows who are riding around on rubber tires as the result of dashing off a catchy little ditty that will bring a chuckle from the tired business man. Just a little tinkle-tinkle in the music and a little twinkle-twinkle in the lines and your fortune's made. That's what the papers say, anyway, and as a result every one who has ever rimed two lines, or can hum a strain of melody, believes he can write and successfully market a popular song. And the ambitious young authors or composers lose no time in getting their brain-darling to the publisher. Just what happens then depends entirely on the song. A writer in the New York *Sun* tells of his own amusing experiences in writing and trying to sell a song which he was confident was the hit of a decade. He admits that he went into the song-writing business—if writing one song can be called "business"—merely to realize the vast income he had heard was the reward of the successful writer, as he says:

Fortunes of five figures having been made through the writing of popular songs, there came a day when I determined to make my fortune in that way. It seemed so absurdly easy that I upbraided myself for having so long neglected the call of Apollo.

Having decided to write the song that would make them all start humming, I fixt on the comic topic for my talent. It has been said that "any boob can make folks weep," that it is the laugh you must win to tally up the big-hit money. I tossed up a cent to see what family of comic song I was to write and it came down coon.

So I started in to write a coon song. I can identify it to you in detail without being accused of advertising it, because it died the death of pronounced failure a long time ago. It was entitled, "Don't Yuh Know Dat Money Kept A-Talkin' to Me?" It was planned to relate how a negro messenger was sent to the bank on pay-day to draw the money for the factory help. He gets the money and on the way back the money starts in talking to him and coaxing him to come out and see the lights and the sights. He listens, yields, sees the lights—and goes to jail.

It seems that the tune came easily enough, tho it proved to be no simple matter to work out a base on the piano, after the one-finger method so popular among young composers. The words trickled into shape without much hesitation, as the rimes were simple, and gradually the lines grew into form. All in all, it sounded like a pretty good song. To be sure, there were places, says the author, where it seemed a bit different from the ordinary "coon song," but then one wanted originality, he thought, and the very difference would probably carry it through. The next step was to try it out, and he proceeded to do so, as he tells us:

I tried it on my family and they acted as tho they were tickled to death, or nearly so. I served it to my friends, and I can honestly say that not one of them insulted me by saying anything doubtful about the merit of the composition. Finally, I became convinced that the thing was a big hit in a shackled state and only needed printing to make me the five-figure fortune.

Next day I had my song placed in printing shape. Feeling that I had a good thing, I got ready to plunge. Taking $50 along to show that I wasn't dependent upon my hit for a meal, I started to find a good publisher. I felt I was far above the average song-writer, because I had, beyond all question, the song that the world had been waiting for ever since the fortune-making "After the Ball" had been launched. If you've ever written a song you can gather what this consciousness of melodic superiority is like.

"I've got a first-class song here," I said matter of course like to the first publisher I called on, "that I think you'll want to publish. It's a good title and it's catchy beyond all question."

The song-hit picker reached for the roll as perhaps Charlemagne stretched out his Imperial hand for a petition asking for the roach-killing monopoly in the royal palace. He slanted a glance at the title, looked grim, shook his head, and handed me back the manuscript.

"I don't think this is just what we care to take up," said he, in a chilling manner.

Then I flashed the $50—just transferred it from one view-point to another.

"I'm prepared to have the song published myself," I said incisively, "but would prefer having you attend to the details connected with it if you do not care to publish it out and out yourself."

I don't know that the $50 brought about the change—mind you I don't assert it did. But the grim decliner perked up a

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50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

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An American Achievement

The Liberty is a response to a universal demand for a high-grade small car at a reasonable price, combining the distinction, comfort and ability which usually mark much more costly productions.

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A very beautiful car, the Liberty is graceful and dignified in design, modeled along chaste Colonial lines.

It is a car of remarkable ability and rare smoothness of motion. It is powerful, easy riding, sturdy, and characterized in its performance by that sense of dependability usually associated only with the largest cars.

The Liberty Company

Of vital importance to owners is the soundness of the Company behind the car. This Company is composed of men with many years' automobile experience, who have invested in it to build up an enduring and permanent business.

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Deliveries are being made now. A complete description will be mailed on request.

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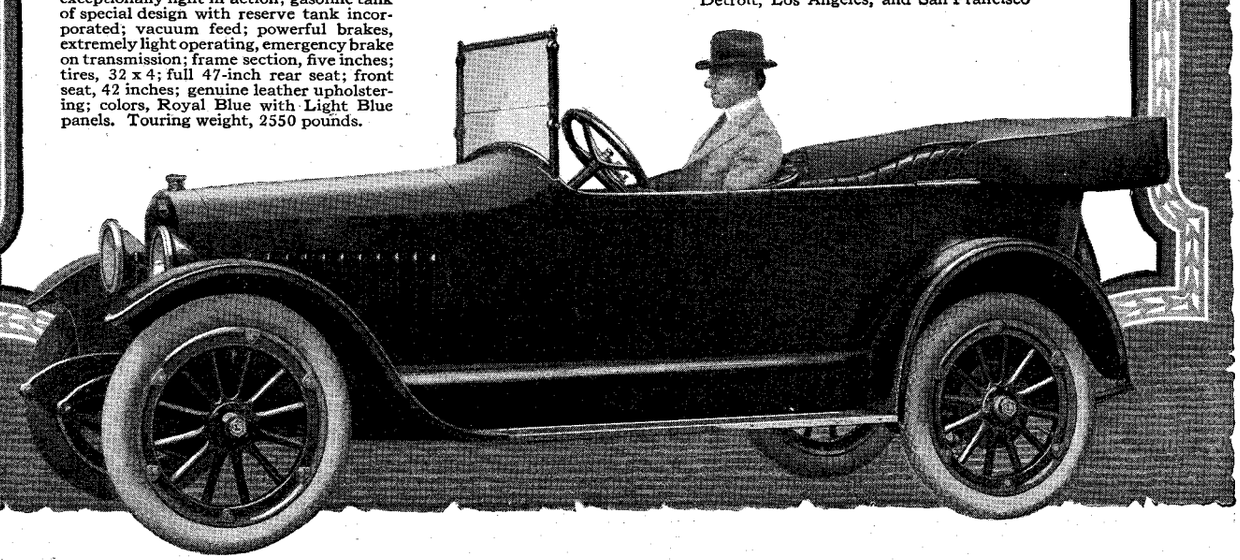

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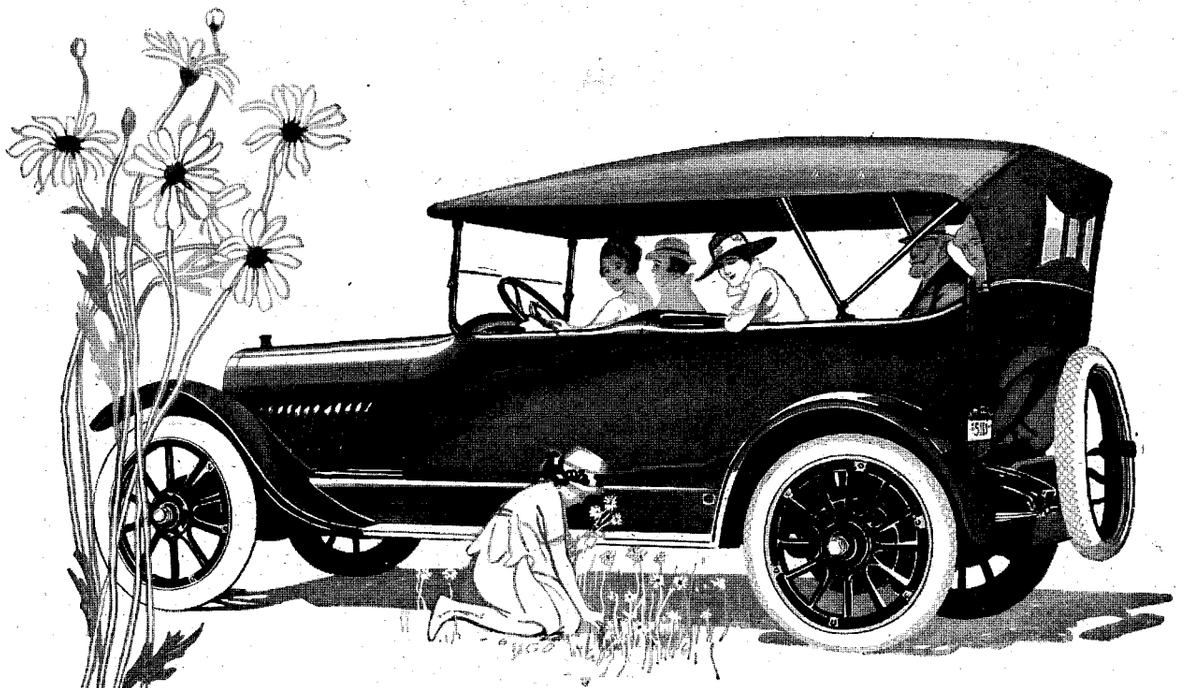

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trifle and said: "If you'll leave your song with us for, say, a week we'll look it over and let you know whether or not we consider it possesses the elements of popularity."

I walked out of the place feeling that the man had made the mistake of his publishing career. The temerity of asking me to wait a week for a decision—with $50 in sight! No wonder the great song-hits often went begging for recognition.

At the next place where I called the young man who took my manuscript looked at the title, grinned, and called to two other young men. They came up briskly to hear about the new masterpiece. All three put their heads together, and, almost as tho they had been drilled to it, burst into laughter in unison.

I was supersatisfied. If I could make these people who were surfeited with good song laugh out at my wit and melody there was no doubt the public would guffaw. And, of course, the laugh meant that Shapiro's representatives were satisfied and eager to publish my sure-to-be hit. At the end of the laugh the first young man handed back my manuscript and just shook his head.

"What!" I ejaculated, stung to think he could laugh and refuse. "Why—you laughed at it."

"Yes, I laughed—we all laughed," he replied. "We laughed at the idea."

Walking along Broadway a moment later, I fell to wondering what the young man may have meant by that last remark. It seemed to have a little oversignificance that rasped my suspicious sensibilities.

I took the song to other publishers. Not one of them was willing to publish the composition on his own initiative, nor to publish it at my expense until he had given it a look over.

Circling around for a publisher, I finally came to a man whom I marked down as "one bang-up good scout."

"If your song has the hit and punch, it will catch on no matter who publishes it. Publish it yourself. Here's the address of a music-printer. Tell him you come from me. He'll treat you economically fair. Have your name put on the title-page as publisher. Get some fellow to sing the song for you in some show, or anywhere it is likely to be picked up and hummed by a decent-sized audience. If the stuff is in it you'll hear from it."

I lost no time in cogitating over his advice, but went at once to the printer he named. My song was printed—1,000 bright and fair copies. When the first copy was placed in my hands all resplendent in blue and white, with my own, genuine name on the title-page as the one who had written and composed the song—well, it looked mighty good, and I thought I had the public sewed up tight.

Immediately I sent a dozen copies to every friend I had in every city of the United States, urging them to take part in putting across the biggest song in the history of hits. Every one of them was admonished to hurry at once to the nearest big and classy music-dealer and have him put my song in his window. As soon as the supply ran out—why, wire me collect and I'd send on a bunch to keep the window properly drest with the hit of the day.

Some of my friends wrote that their music-dealer didn't want to be bothered with such truck, but in most cases the song went into store-windows all the way from here to the Pacific coast. But never a single order came to replenish a depleted store.

A COLLEGE-BOY OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

IF the magazines are filled with tales of how the modern college student surpasses his predecessors in intellect, in habits of thought, in keeping in touch with the world, it remains for them to take a series of documents recently unearthed in Hartford, Connecticut, and prove thereby that the undergraduate of nearly a century ago was very similar to the thriving young gentleman of the American college to-day.

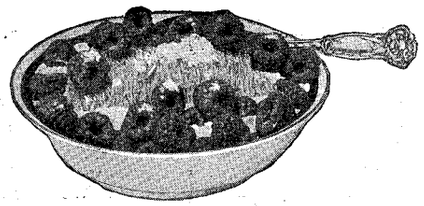
These particular papers, according to the Hartford *Courant*, consist of a variety of data kept by Edward Ruggles Landon, of Guilford, who entered Yale College in 1829, graduated with his class, and after a few eventful years in the Middle West, returned to his native town, and spent there the large part of his life, dying there in 1883. But the curious and fortunate thing is that he kept, even up to his death, the relics of his youthful life. Every minor document is represented, themes he wrote in college, letters written to him while there, the stage-tickets he bought for his journey West, his law-school diary—in short, a picturesque array of intimate papers which now remain as mute reporters of older times and bygone customs.

Not only what a Yale student thought and did during his college years, but glimpses of life at other colleges are given too. Williams, Rutgers, and Union, from 1829 to 1833, are revealed in these remarkably interesting documents. And the romance of his life, a series of events stretching over but a few years, is also touched upon, and this old-time love of a youth for a maiden blooms again through musty papers and faded letters. Among the details we learn of the times, the *Courant* gives as follows:

The record of his freshman-year at Yale is faint and consists solely of the bills from the college and the bond by which Nathaniel R. Landon was "holden and firmly bound and obliged unto the President and Fellows of Yale College and to Stephen Twining, steward of said college, in the sum of $500" to pay the lawful expenses of young Edward. It was witnessed by Rev. Aaron Dutton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who was himself bonded in like manner for two of his own sons who were then in college and who were chums of young Landon.

In 1830, however, it appears that Landon had made friends at college and also that the faculty had, for the good of the institution, asked some of the students to quit. Obligingly enough they did so and, from other seats of learning, they wrote to Landon at New Haven. One of them went to Rutgers College and in a letter to Landon dated November 28, 1830, he writes:

"My situation here, in many particulars,



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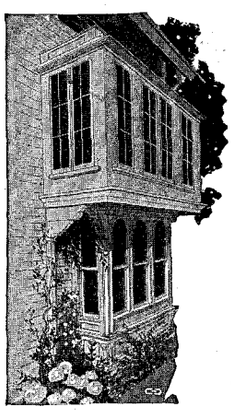
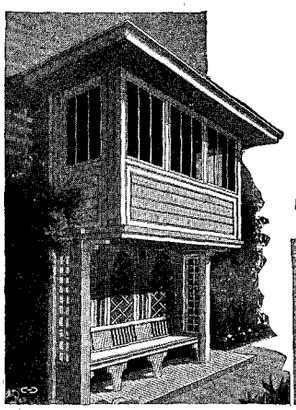


and see just what to do to fix it up like this.



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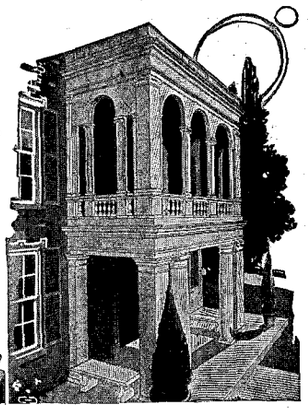

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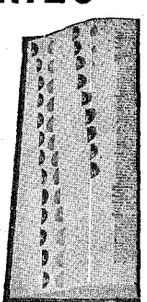

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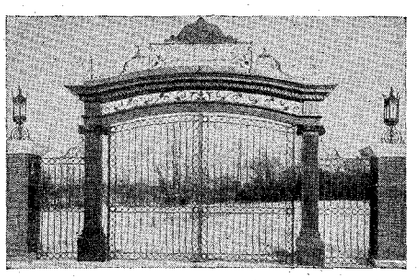

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is agreeable, my boarding-house is pleasant and its occupants kind. The faculty of college appear quite competent to instruct, and treat the students with kindness and respect, acting toward us more like associates than masters, and manifesting no haughty authority. You can not easily imagine the difference between this faculty and that of Yale. These here converse with us as fellow-students and endeavor to govern us with as much mildness and affection as possible. I am now convinced of the fact, which has been truly said, that the officers at Yale are more oppressive and haughty in their system of government than any other faculty in the Union. But you well know that they are too mean to live, at least one-half of them. The friends which I have left at Yale serve still to endear it to me and I shall ever remember it with regret and sorrow. But I still think that the faculty of that college treated my class with oppression and injustice, and I would again act the same part in similar circumstances, thinking it the most noble and honorable of my whole life."

He writes in the same letter that twelve of the "rebels" are at Rutgers. He was far from home, as other letters show that he came from Louisiana and received his education in the North. The last letter from him, some two years later, left him in the graduating-class at Union College.

Another friend had entered Williams College, and he writes under date of November 13, 1830, telling of his trip from New Haven to Williamstown. He went by boat from New Haven to Albany, thence by stage to Bennington, Vt., and from Bennington to Williamstown. His description of Williams College follows:

"It is a very moral place here, a fellow can't do anything bad if he wishes to. They have temperance societies in town which exclude the use of wine, and there are college laws which forbid the use of it among the students, and laws of the town which subject every merchant and tavern-keeper to heavy fines if they are detected selling either spirits or wine to the students. There is no way to get into a scrape (as it is here called) except by going out into the hall and hollowing and then running and getting into bed and putting out your candle. Sometimes they venture to sing psalms, after locking the door and hanging a cloth over the keyhole. But a fellow must be very bold and reckless to do this. There are a great proportion here of what at Yale College would be called Tappanites who study like the devil and who get up at three or four in the morning."

The student who wrote the above letter had been one of Landon's boyhood friends and they were intimate during the lifetime of the Williams student. He was not, however, Landon's only friend at Williams, for another, named Nathan, wrote as follows:

"O Lord, Ed, if you could only see the girl I am in love with now! She is a very angel. Her father is an eminent lawyer in New York State—he has only two daughters—this the youngest—the other is engaged and is to be married in August next. He is worth $150,000. Hem! Helen is about sixteen, rather tall, just the right size, not an inch too tall. A most beautiful, lovely face, large, black eyes, soft and melting orbs, full of love and passion. She is very accomplished, lively, interesting, agreeable, imaginative,

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fond of poetry, especially Moore's. Do you wonder that I fell in love with her? I have written to her and have received an answer, signed, 'Your attached Helen.' . . . If there is any student in your college who would like to loan $2,000 on d—d good security just inform me. There are a couple of little ponies here that I want to buy."

It is a curious fact that all the students of the time represented themselves as being madly in love with one damsel after another, and the maids themselves who wrote to Landon showed much the same tendencies. In fact, they displayed very little of the retiring nature we are wont to ascribe to the young ladies of the period, and were rather more outspoken about their feelings than most youths are to-day. How many sophomores to-day would write to a friend or relative (barring the intimacy existing between chums) as Landon's cousin, Molly, wrote to him? She was educated in the Hartford Female Seminary, and among the interesting and confidential missives she sent him appears the following about an unknown Mr. Dunn, who seems to have fallen short of the young lady's expectations regarding what a suitor's initiative should be. She writes:

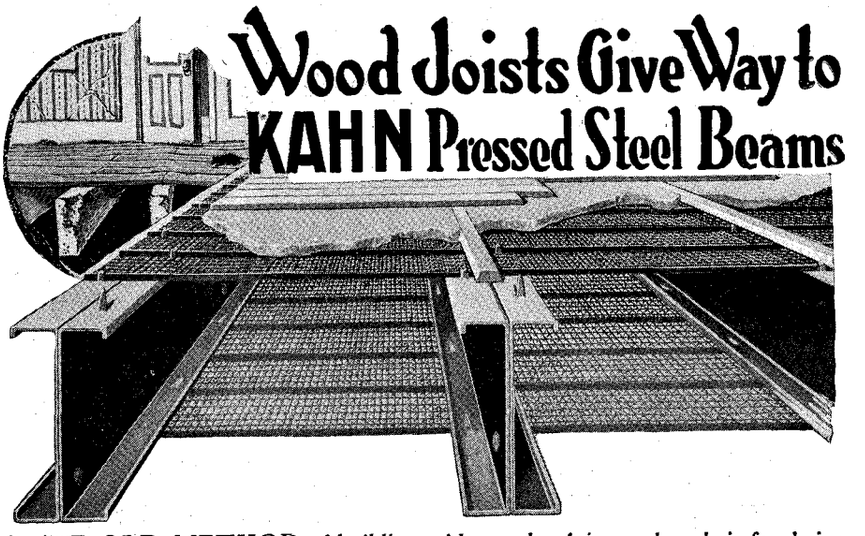
"Where could you hear that Mr. Dunn kissed me? He did not, I can tell you; he would not dare attempt such a thing. And besides, when he departed mother was present and he could find no opportunity." She writes in the same letter that she has become reconciled to being a spinster, and adds, casually, that she was eighteen years old last Monday.

Landon had other letters. During Landon's senior year at college one of his friends, Simeon Palmer, walked from New Haven to Mount Washington and sent letters back at occasional intervals. He spent a night at Granby and says that when he entered the tavern he said to the landlord, "Can you let me have a supper?" "Well," says he, "I don't know. I can give you some bacon and eggs, I s'pose," and, he goes on: "This morning at breakfast there was no milk on the table. I asked the landlady if she had milk. 'No,' she said, 'we ain't got no milk 'cause our cow ain't calved yet.' "

Landon was graduated in 1833, as has been said, and the graduation exercises were held on August 21, and he carefully saved the program as he did that of the commencement-ball which was held in Franklin Hall that evening. The commencement program was imposing and was run in two sections, there being eighteen numbers in the morning and ten in the afternoon, indicating that parents of the young men proposed to find out at the start how much education their sons had received for the money expended.

After his graduation Landon went home to Guilford, where he spent his time in walking with the various pretty girls then abounding in the town. His father kept a store, but Edward was not required to work therein, partly because it did not appear to be necessary and partly because his health was poor.

The chances are that he led a fairly care-free existence for nearly a year, and then determined to enter the Yale Law



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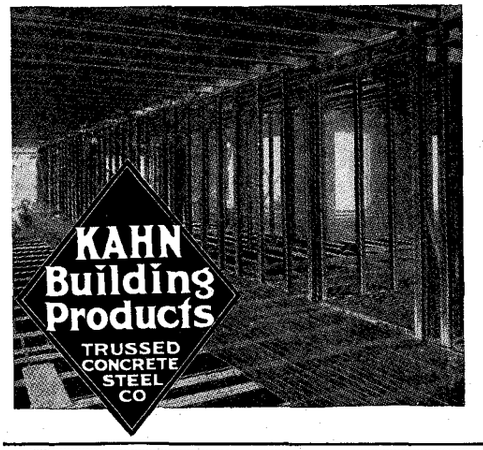

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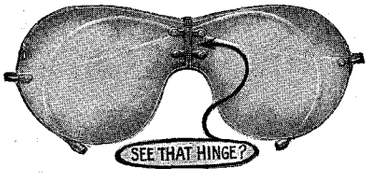

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School, and at the same time he determined to begin a diary in which the first entry is on October 1, 1834. On October 3 he wrote that he was delayed in starting for New Haven, but, he writes, he went to bed at 1 A.M. of the 4th, got up at three, and started on foot for New Haven, eighteen miles away, and reached the city at 6 o'clock in the morning, which was making fairly good time.

For October 4, he writes: "Arrived at 6 o'clock, and in the course of the day entered the law school and took board at Mr. Johnson's at $2.25 a week—went to bed tired and almost had double refined horrors." He soon got settled and on October 7 he wrote: "Not very well today. Called at Miss Burgess's: Miss Hannah gaped one hundred times and told part of a story seventy-nine times, sufficient for one day, 'twas an interesting story."

October 10: "Had my room cleaned by two thunder-clouds; spent the evening at Miss Dennison's and got beat at chess; went to Mrs. Baldwin's and sat an hour eating citron and sugar; spent the night with Michael."

He writes on October 14, that recitations will be omitted for two weeks, and on the 16th he walked to Guilford by way of the North Branford road, making the trip from the city to his home near the southwest corner of the Green in three and one-half hours, which he justly wrote was a "quick walk." He explained that riding in the stage made him ill.

Most of his evenings for the next fortnight were spent with Anna Lay. Then he walked back again to New Haven, and three days later, with Michael Baldwin, he walked from the city to and around Mount Carmel, a matter of twenty miles, and was still able to call on a young woman in the evening.

He returned to the law school, but soon another recess was declared and he was back in Guilford on December 23, and attended a Christmas-day service in the Episcopal Church, "heard a very good sermon by Mr. Bennett," he writes.

On December 28, Sunday, he writes: "Attended church in the afternoon and heard a sermon on universal peace; altogether, in my opinion, a wild and visionary thought, inconsistent and impossible. In the evening at Mrs. Lay's."

He went to New Haven on January 6 and was sufficiently rested so that he was able to call on six different young women in five days, to say nothing of the evening of January 12: "Attended a party at Miss Sherman's in the evening, there were six gentlemen and four ladies; she expected more. However, we passed a very pleasant evening; had fortune-telling and I had very good luck. I went home with Miss Van Cleve." On January 20 he wrote: "Beautiful day, had a letter from Rebekah, spent the evening at Johnson's with the Misses Tullys; went home with one of them, but did not know which one until afterward. She walks one hundred steps to the inch."

April 1: "Received a note from unknown person containing an April-fool card—took a short walk—in the evening went with Martha up to Deacon Whiting's to see Miss Williams, an old acquaintance, a fine girl; a pleasant visit and she asked me to call again. Then called at H. B.—'s and found her cross as thunder."

On April 6 he went home, and he writes: "Election day—great excitment—called on Anna in the morning and at the parson's. Went up to the town-house at 9 o'clock to be made a freeman when I had some conversation with Uncle Tim, of rather a ludicrous character, and few words with some others. Took the freeman's oath, then came the tug of war. Oh, the sufferings of this day! Villainous smells, vile contacts, awful squeezings between masses of corruption. Here is to be found every variety, the lame, the blind, halt and maimed, deaf and dumb, old and young, drunk and sober, black and white, green and yellow, all jammed into one small room, a beautiful specimen of universal suffrage, equal rights, and pure democracy. The wigs carried the day by a majority of one. I stuck by to the last."

Evidently Landon was not greatly in love with universal suffrage.

Law students had various duties or obligations in the early '30's, for Landon writes under date of May 27: "Called at Mrs. Peck's in the evening. Mrs. Hughes came in after a hen, so we formed a procession, the company, hen, eggs, straw, lantern; we finally set the old hen comfortably and departed."

But even the most fortunate of young men have off-days, for he writes on July 12: "Sunday. Stayed at home all day. In the evening called on Mary and got into hot water; found they kept Sunday strictly and I evaporated in a hurry. Went to church and went home with E. Peck and Miss Jane, and I have got to go to the picture-gallery with them."

His course at the law school was nearing the end. On August 10, Kate and Anna Lay came to New Haven! He writes: "We all took a ride about the city, and in the evening we walked until after ten and had an opportunity to see the trees and the State-House by moonlight."

On the 12th he took the girls to the college and showed them the telescope, the cabinet, and the picture-gallery. In the afternoon they went out to East Rock as he wrote, and West Rock as he meant, for he says he "returned by way of Westville, tired almost to death."

On August 17 he writes: "Called on Hitchcock for my certificate, not a word said by either. At 10 o'clock I went up to the clerk's office and was examined by White, Hinman, and Robinson, and after dinner, at 3 o'clock, Judges Darling and Bassett admitted me to the Connecticut Bar. It cost me ten dollars."

The Courant closes its little sketch of this interesting college man's doings by quoting his account of Commencement day, August 19. Even now, after eighty years, the sunshine of the day, and the general pleasant atmosphere seem to live through his succinct recital, as we read:

"Went to church in the morning with Mary Elliott and Miss Brooks. Kate stayed about half the morning and was sick and left church. Eighteen of our class met at dinner and had a plenty of cider. After dinner adjourned to Tutor Russell's and took some wine and refreshments. Then went in procession to church and went home with the Pecks. After tea went with the Bulkleys and E. Huggins to York Place and spent the evening. Had good cake and wine."

It was getting toward the end of his playtime, but he remained in New Haven until August 27, when he went home to Guilford, a real attorney-at-law, with

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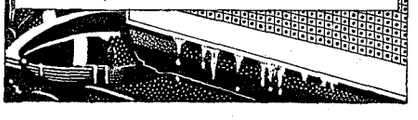

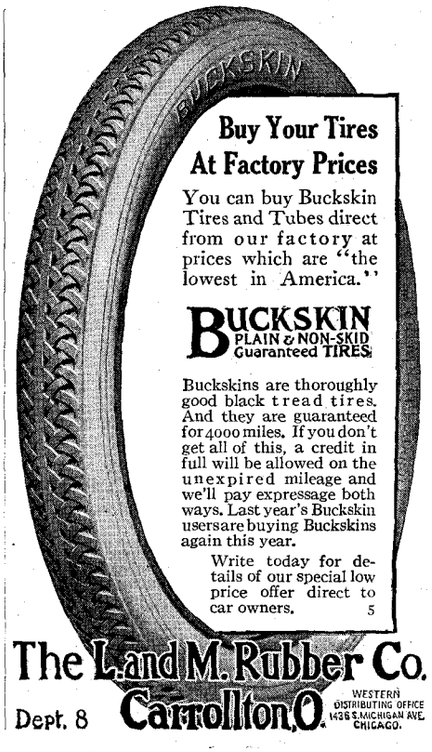

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nothing more serious before him than to make a name and a fortune for himself—and Anna.

"A CERTAIN M. BRUSSILOFF"

EARLY in April, after the collapse of the Russian offensive into Austria, a successor was appointed to General Ivanoff, as commander-in-chief of the Southern Russian armies. In the space of a few days, the successor arrived, presenting a brief safe-conduct in which appeared the name A. A. Brussiloff. That was all; no titles, no authority. He was, as we are told by a writer in the New York *Times*, apparently of little importance as far as his bearing went. He wore the uniform of a cavalry officer of indefinite grade, and seemed to have no record, no achievements, not even any friends. *The Times* says:

Until his staff arrived a fortnight later, and he sent the newspaper correspondents home, he was almost an object of suspicion.

M. Breshko-Breshkovsky, the correspondent of the Petrograd *Bourse Gazette*, however, claims to have penetrated his disguise, and was not surprized when he received the order to decamp and the intelligence that no one in Petrograd would know what A. A. Brussiloff was doing until he had done it.

Breshko says that he dined with Brussiloff once in a little room the latter had fixt up in a side-tracked railway carriage. He describes him as "an unusually complete and harmonious person, with no half-tones or ambiguities. Tho he is below medium height, his erect, lean figure looks as if it were sculptured out of bronze. He has that nervousness which means accessibility to impressions, but it is always well under control. Through all his actions and words there runs like a red thread a sound intelligence matured by the best education and interesting itself in everything."

We are told by officers of the permanent staff of the Cavalry School that Brussiloff really is responsible for the strength of that institution. They claim that all its palmy days date from the time when he was in power there. As a cavalry officer he is as near perfect as a mortal can be, they say, and he has that intimate knowledge of maneuvering that has shone to his glory in the present tremendous offensive. It is said that no one could grasp the hidden strategy of the present war as he has done. Months ago a high command was offered him, but he declined it then, saying he "wished time to perfect his great scheme." The great scheme appears to be the offensive now in progress. We learn of this military genius furthermore:

When he hears officers talking of modern Napoleons or Wellingtons or Suvoroffs or Skobeleffs, he laughs and exclaims, peering under his arched, bony brows, with small, vigilant eyes—hunter's eyes, Breshko says:

"Technique, technique, and still technique. Forty years have passed since the

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Russo-Turkish War, and what a readjustment of values! Then splendid bravado had its object and meaning—it was an inspiration for the troops. Now everything is buried under ground."

One day Brussiloff, who was going about Rovno in a gig, was addrest by an officer with:

"Your Excellency, in town there are many storehouses, and there it is safer. Every day air-pirates fly about and throw bombs, and you remain in that frail carriage."

A. A. Brussiloff answers:

"Do not imagine that for the sake of personal security I would lose this splendid 'contact' which I now have with the troops."

A service at the cathedral was at an end and Brussiloff was inspecting the troops:

"There he stood, slim, youthful, in a short jacket, with the monograms on his epaulets and wearing soft hunting-boots, with the tops turned down, showing the red morocco lining. Before him passed a squadron of Uhlans, in dismounted order, led by a staff captain.

"High in the air, under the cloudless sky, gradually descending, like a hovering hawk, flew an Austrian aeroplane. Something glittered in the sunshine, and at a distance of a hundred paces a bomb exploded. It was followed by another. A. A. Brussiloff, his face impassive and immovable, never glanced up, but told the staff captain, who had stopt speaking when the first bomb exploded, to make haste and say what he had to say, as he might never know if the third bomb were better aimed than the others."

RELICS IN THE TRASH-HEAP

PARAGRAPHERS for years have been amusing themselves and the general public with speculations on where all the pins go ultimately, where the material in the stocking goes when a hole takes its place, and such perplexing questions. Perhaps the Baltimore *Sun* could answer, for it prints a unique list of objects that have recently been found among the refuse and offcast materials given to the Salvation Army during the urban clean-up campaign. Says *The Sun:*

Some of them were interesting, some very funny, and a few appeared to have a sentimental, if not an intrinsic, value, such as:

One pussy-cat (alive and meowing).

Six crutches.

A walking-stick (said by the owner to have been brought from the Fiji Islands).

A parrot-cage (without the parrot).

An ear-trumpet.

Two bottles of patent medicine.

A can of sardines.

A mahogany bed.

A Billy Sunday hymn-book.

A ham-bone (wrapt in a copy of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*).

A silver dollar, carved into a locket with a hinge front.

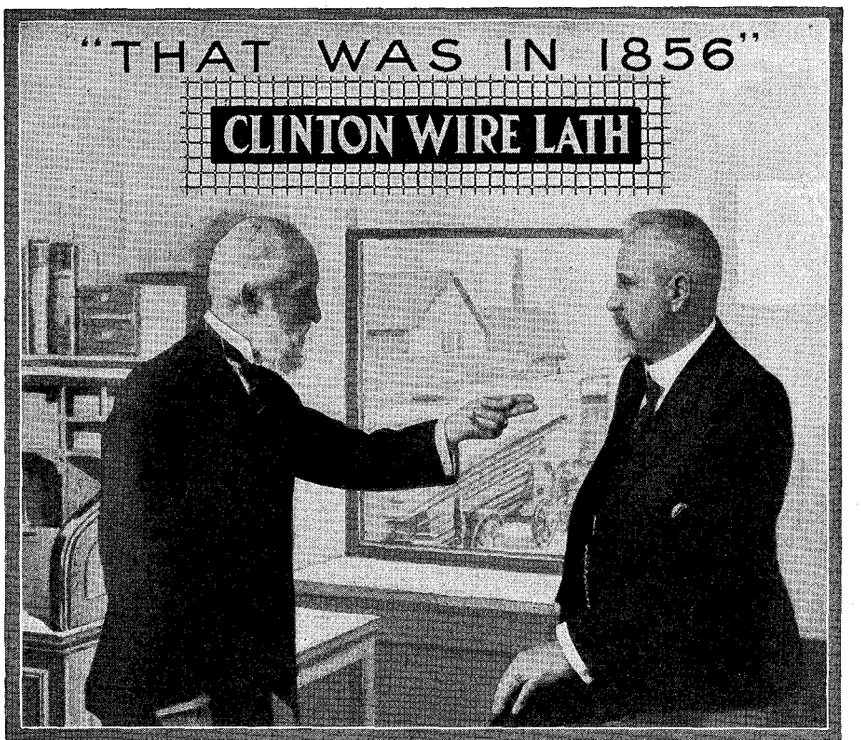
Two pounds of frankfurters.

A deed, dated November 28, 1726, conveying a parcel of land from Lord Fairfax to Thomavin and Lewis Ellzey, of Fairfield, Va.

A picture of John Alexander Dowie.

A copy of "How to Be Happy Tho Married" (well thumbed).

A copy of *Gleason's Pictorial Companion*, published in 1851.



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SPICE OF LIFE

Courting Monotony.—CYNICUS—"Oh, all women are alike."

SILLICUS—"Then why should any man commit bigamy?"—*Life.*

A Mere Detail.—"We've learned a lot from the present war?"

"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Well Fixt.—"I see Smith is building a garage. When did he get a car?"

"He hasn't got one yet, but he's got an option on ten gallons of gasoline."—*New York World.*

Then the Ice Formed.—HER—"No doubt you think I am older than I really am."

HIM—"Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Getting Around It.—"They say you can't square the circle."

"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Convincing Argument.—POLICEMAN—"What are you standing 'ere for?"

LOAFER—"Nuffink."

POLICEMAN—"Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Fostering Talent.—"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."

"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."—*Washington Star.*

Called His Bluff.—CALLER—"Have you a few moments to spare, sir?"

CAPITALIST—"Young man, my time is worth $100 an hour, but I'll give you ten minutes."

CALLER—"Thanks, but if it's all the same to you, sir, I believe I'd rather take it in cash."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Proof.—"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery-boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropt them into water and they floated."—*Judge.*

How They Do It.—Two married women were having a chat, and, as usual, the conversation veered around to the expense of living.

"It's really awful how the rise in prices has affected us!" said one sadly. "Why, do you know that my bills for clothes this year are exactly double what they were last year?"

"Goodness!" gasped the other. "I don't see how your husband can afford it."

"He can't," replied the first calmly. "But, then, he couldn't afford it last year, so what's the difference?"—*Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

June 15.—French troops capture a trench and 130 men on Dead Man Hill. Paris also reports a violent shelling of Fort Souville by the enemy.

June 16.—French forces repulse two night attacks at Thiaumont and Bois de la Caillette. German attacks trying to recapture lost ground on Dead Man Hill, says Paris, also failed.

June 17.—Bar-le-Duc is raided by German planes with little material damage. Near Thiaumont French forces attack German positions north of Hill 321, and take 30 prisoners.

June 18.—The French continue to hold their gains in the Verdun sector, despite terrific German attacks at Dead Man Hill and Thiaumont. Seven aeros are destroyed by French aviators in Lorraine.

June 19.—Delayed dispatches from Geneva place the French losses at Verdun at 165,000 to June 5, while London estimates that the Germans have lost 415,000 men, including missing and prisoners.

Another German attack against the French positions north of Hill 321 is checked by hand grenades, reports Paris. The German War Office announces that French attacks in the Thiaumont wood are repulsed, and that two British and one French aero were brought down.

June 20.—French advices say that a fire curtain checked three German night-assaults near Hill 321. Vaux is again bombarded by the Germans.

June 21.—French aviators raid Metz and Arnaville, dropping 276 bombs on the former city, and doing considerable damage. German attacks on Fort Vaux and Dead Man Hill are repulsed.

THE EASTERN FRONT

June 14.—The Russian War Office announces the capture of Sniatyn, twenty miles northwest of Czernowitz, with more prisoners. The total number of men captured to date is given as 121,720.

June 15.—From Petrograd comes the news that 16,000 more prisoners are taken, as the isolation of Czernowitz is completed.

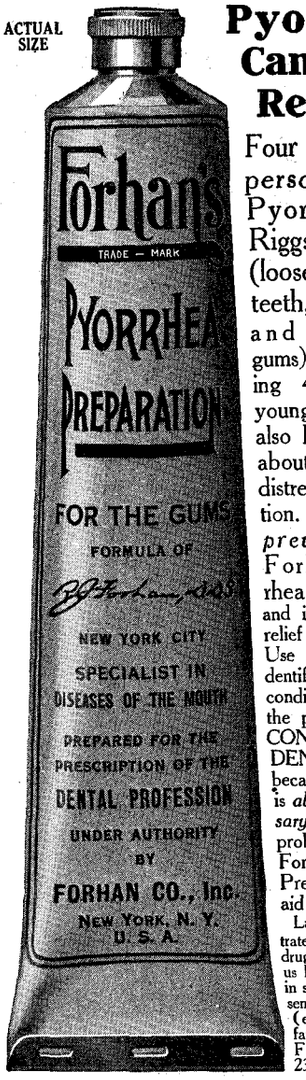
June 16.—The Russian offensive progresses with the capture of 14,100 more prisoners, and fighting is in progress in the whole line south of Volhynia. German forces are reported making a stand before Kovel.

June 17.—The Russian Army which is advancing down the railway from Dubno occupies the town of Radziwilow, close to the Galician frontier and six miles from Brody, the important frontier town on the way to Lemberg. Two German armies go to the aid of the Austrians in the region of the Stochod and Styr rivers, and terrific fighting is in progress. In Volhynia, where the two Teutonic nations are cooperating in making a stand about Lokatschi, the mortality is reported particularly heavy.

June 18.—Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, falls into the hands of the Russians, according to an admission of the Austrian War Office. The offensive succeeded in storming the bridgehead, crossing the Pruth and entered the city just before midnight of June 17. One thousand were captured at the bridgehead, but the garrison succeeded in escaping.

June 19.—Further progress in the Russian

ACTUAL SIZE



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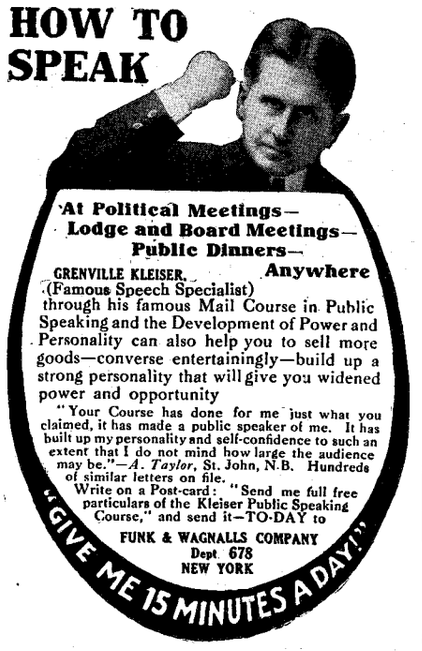
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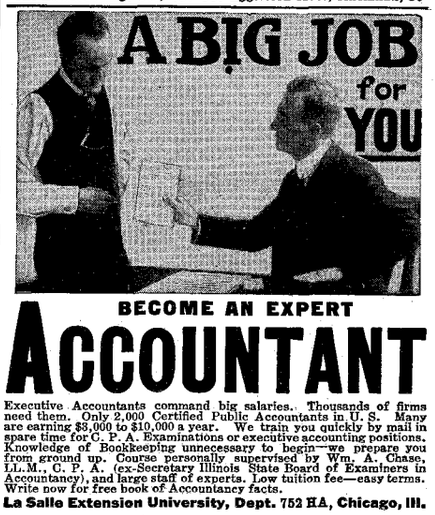
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advance is reported from Petrograd, including large captures of prisoners in Volhynia. The invading troops sweep across the Pruth, after taking Czernowitz, and, according to the report, "are now advancing energetically toward the River Sereth. Heavy fighting goes on near Kovel, the German forces sent to aid the Austrians putting up a stubborn combat. Further south, between Lutzk and Vladimir-Volynski, the Austrians launch a decided offensive and succeed in breaking through the Russian sector and taking three guns. Three thousand more Austrian prisoners are captured.

June 20.—Simultaneous with the Russian report that General Brussiloff's forces have crossed the Sereth and are advancing, comes the German announcement that the Teutons have broken the Russian center and are forcing their way eastward. One thousand two hundred and sixteen is the total of Teutonic prisoners captured during the day's fighting by the Russians.

June 21.—General Hindenburg attacks at Smorgon, on the Vilna-Minsk Railway, but is later dislodged by the Russian counter-attack.

The battle rages without abatement around Kovel, where the Germans put up a stubborn resistance. General Brussiloff and his forces enter Gruziatyn, thirty-two miles southeast of Kovel, but are later driven out by a counter-attack. Petrograd officially puts the entire number of prisoners taken up to June 15 as 172,484.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

June 15.—The Italians resume their activity on the Isonzo front and take several trenches east of Monfalcone, with 500 prisoners. In the Trentino, Rome announces that her troops have occupied the summit of Monte Lemerle.

June 16.—Rome announces her belief that the Trentino drive is at an end, and that the Teutons are withdrawing troops for use against the Russian offensive. Austrian aeros, however, continue to bombard Italian towns, including, on this occasion, Potrogruaro, Latisana, and Motta di Livanza, all points situated along the Trieste-Venezia Railway.

June 17.—The Austrians take 367 Italian prisoners and five machine guns during an Italian assault southwest of Asiego. Vienna reports many attacks repulsed.

On the Italian right wing, Alpine troops carry the positions of Malga, Fossetta, and Monte Magari, making slight captures of men and guns.

A dispatch from Vienna gives the information, dated June 12, that three Italian torpedo-boats entered the harbor of Parenzo, Istria, and started a bombardment. They were driven off before they had time to do material damage.

June 18.—In the Asiago campaign, the Italians keep up the offensive, with much activity between Monte Lemerle and Monte Magnaboschi.

June 19.—In a bayonet attack, the Italian Alpine troops win Cima di Sidoro, taking a hundred prisoners and two machine guns.

June 20.—The Italian Alpine troops continue their offensive with the capture of 200 Austrian prisoners in the Asiago sector near the Sette Communi plateau.

June 21.—The Italian Alpine troops win more ground from the invaders at the head of the Astico Valley. The fighting took place in the midst of a heavy storm, but the Italians succeeded in taking a

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strong position southwest of Monte Purche.

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN

June 14.—A British column under General Sykes enters the city of Kerman, in southeastern Persia, to check the spreading of German propaganda.

British aircraft drop bombs on the Turkish camps at El Arish and Birmezer, in Egypt.

June 15.—The Turkish War Office announces that the Ottoman troops have annihilated a detachment of 400 British troops on the Euphrates.

June 16.—Turkish advices state that the British force on the Tigris has broken camp and abandoned its position at Felahie.

Russian troops, advancing from Persia toward Bagdad, are attacked by a Turkish detachment, but drive the enemy off, says a report from Petrograd. The Turks take Serpool, but are later dislodged.

London announces an advance of British troops along the Tigris, extending trenches to within 200 yards of the Turkish positions at Sannayat. On the other bank of the river the town of Iman Monsura is occupied. The "gunboats" announced sunk by the Turks some time ago, says London, were a fleet of barges.

June 17.—A British attempt to land troops on the northern bank of the Euphrates between Korna and Nasselbe is prevented by the Turks, who drive their enemy back after six hours of fighting. One hundred and eighty British dead are left behind, says Constantinople.

June 20.—Eleven British aeroplanes raid the Turkish camps at El Arish, and do considerable damage, altho three planes are lost.

June 21.—Russia reports two defeats of Turkish forces; the first near Mosul, where a number of Kurds were killed, and the second near the region of Kola-y-Shabin, where the enemy was driven back by Cossacks.

GENERAL

June 15.—Amsterdam reports that new restrictions have been issued in Berlin to cover the purchase of clothing, and that clothing-cards are to be instituted by the authorities after July 31.

The Belgian force operating in German East Africa reports that it is driving the enemy steadily southward. The German forces, after a flight, concentrate in the Kitega region. The Belgians hold the road between Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

The French War Office states that in the Greek activities of the Allies there has been fighting along the Vardar and around Lake Dorian. On the Struma the Bulgarians are fortifying the region of Fort Rupel.

June 19.—Dutch and Swiss authorities are responsible for reports of food-riots in Munich and Aix-la-Chapelle. Fierce fights with the police are reported, during which an army meat-curing factory is burned down by the mob, destroying over two million pounds of meat.

June 21.—The Greek cabinet resigns. Greece protests to the United States and appeals to Holland, Spain, Scandinavia, and Switzerland to help her in "her untenable situation," as she characterizes the blockade and other pressure from the Allies.

THE MEXICAN EMBROGLIO

June 15.—A dispatch from El Paso states that the Mexican general, Gabriel Gavira, recently commander of Juarez,

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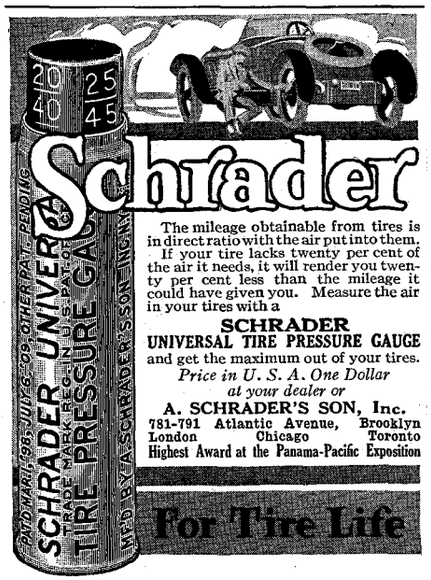

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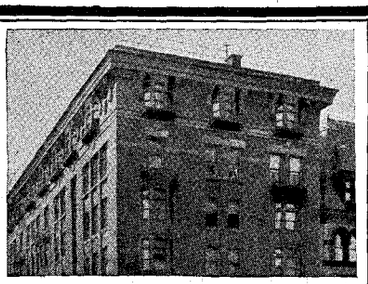

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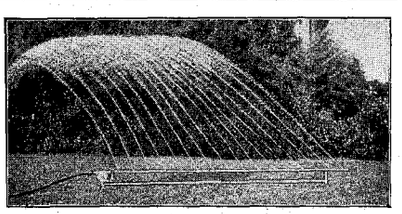

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has been executed by a Carranza firing-squad for "too zealous obedience to the Government orders to aid General Pershing in the bandit-hunt."

Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Brazil, Honduras, and Costa Rica urge the Administration not to intervene in Mexico.

June 16.—Unofficial advices reach Washington that Gen. Jacinto Trevino, acting under direction from General Carranza, has notified General Pershing that any movement of the American troops south, east, or west will be regarded as a hostile act, and be dealt with accordingly.

June 17.—Two more American detachments cross the border in the Brownsville district in pursuit of raiders. General Pershing replies to General Trevino that he has had no orders from Washington to withdraw, and that if he sees fit to advance he will do so.

June 18.—Confidential reports from El Paso state that Carranza has sent an ultimatum to the American Government advising that if the American troops are not withdrawn from Mexican territory in seven days a state of war will be considered existing between the two countries, and all Americans treated as armed invaders.

President Wilson issues a call to the National Guard organizations of the Union for service on the Mexican border. The State militias begin mobilizing.

Orders are issued to the Pacific squadron to leave at once for Mexican waters. The ports of both the Atlantic and Pacific coast are to be rigidly patrolled as a guard for refugees. Three scout-cruisers and three destroyers are ordered to leave Santo Domingo at once and proceed to Mexico. A number of units of the American Navy are already lying off the eastern coast of Mexico.

General Obregon issues a call to the Mexican people to join the Army at once and defend their nation against the invading Americans.

Five thousand Carranza troops are reported on their way northward, and now at Villa Ahumada, sixty miles south of Juarez.

June 19.—A radio from Commander Kavanaugh, of the gun-boat *Annapolis*, now at Mazatlan, says that the governor of the Mexican State of Sinaloa has declared war on the United States.

Three thousand Mexican troops mass north of Chihuahua, quartering in every town from Juarez down to the end of General Pershing's line. Many riots are reported from the interior and from the Pacific coast.

June 20.—The American note to Carranza is made public. It flatly rejects the demand to withdraw General Pershing and his troops, rebukes the First Chief for his insulting tone of approach, cites the failure of the Carranzistas to co-operate in the bandit-hunt, and puts the responsibility of war upon Carranza.

General Funston wires the War Department asking for a force of militiamen numbering up to 65,000 as soon as possible, to police the entire border.

June 21.—According to Mexican reports, an American scouting party is attacked near Carrizal, 130 miles south of Juarez, and forty troopers killed. Led into ambush, it is said that they were raked by hidden machine guns. Seventeen prisoners are taken, and hurried to Chihuahua City. The Mexican forces are believed to have suffered heavy losses, including one general.

FOREIGN

June 16.—A dispatch from Bergen, Norway, announces that Russia has completed the work on her new naval base on the island of Kildin, a port which will supplant Archangel, since it is free from ice the year round.

June 18.—General Count Helmuth von Moltke, formerly Chief of Staff, dies suddenly of heart-disease while attending a memorial service for General von der Goltz in the Reichstag at Berlin.

June 19.—King Victor Emmanuel announces his new cabinet, headed by Premier Boselli.

DOMESTIC

AT WASHINGTON

June 15.—President Wilson selects Vance C. McCormick, once the Democratic and Progressive candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

June 19.—President Wilson asks the House for immediate consideration of a joint resolution permitting him to draft the National Guard for service in Mexico.

June 20.—The Senate passes the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, calling for an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the expenses of the services.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels requests an amendment to the Senate Naval Bill increasing the quota of men for the Navy to 74,700.

GENERAL

June 15.—A few minutes before midnight, the Democratic party in convention renominates Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall for President and Vice-President respectively. One dissenting vote is cast by Delegate Burke, of Chicago. The vote is 1,092 to 1.

June 16.—United States Senator Edwin C. Burleigh dies at his home in Augusta, Maine.

Nifty Work.—An attorney, angered because of an adverse ruling by the judge, left the court-room, remarking to another lawyer that "the judge was an ass and shouldn't be on the bench."

Before the case ended the judge heard of the remark and called the attorney before him.

"I hear," he said, "that you called me an ass and said I ought not to be on the bench."

"Sure," replied the quick-witted attorney. "Anybody with your profound knowledge of law is an ass to be on the bench. You ought to be practising before the bar, where your talents could be cashed into big money."—*Puck.*

Precautionary.—"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Corntossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."—*Washington Star.*

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The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

MORE IMMIGRANTS COMING IN SPITE OF THE WAR

WHILE immigration to this country remains far below normal, because of conditions imposed by the war, many readers will be surprized to find that it tends to increase while the war goes on and that emigration at the same time continues to be extremely small. This showing is declared by *Bradstreet's* to be worthy of attention, if merely for the reason that the statement has frequently been made that the war was promoting "an enormous exodus of the alien-born." The facts are that nothing of the kind has occurred and whenever anything like an opportunity has been available, immigration has "displayed noteworthy signs of increasing." *Bradstreet's* says in detail on this subject:

"Of course the inflows of normal years are not strictly comparable with those occurring since the European War started. Indeed, it is more to the point to notice the indications given by the most recent monthly figures, those covering immigration as well as emigration for April. During the month just named 30,560 immigrant aliens entered the United States, this number representing an increase of 10 per cent. over March last, of 24 per cent. over April, 1915, and, what is most significant, the influx is the largest since August of 1914. Nevertheless, the inward movement reflects a decrease of 75 per cent. from April, 1914, of practically 80 per cent. from that month in 1913, and of 69 per cent. from the like period of 1912. Southern Italians, Greeks, English, French, Scandinavians, and Mexicans predominate in the order named as regards new arrivals. From Europe there came 15,511 immigrants, and from British North America 10,520.

"On the other hand, emigration of all classes of aliens, emigrant and non-emigrant, during April amounted to only 10,856. This number discloses a gain of 9.7 per cent. over March, but barring the exodus for the month just mentioned, the total is the smallest of which there is record for years past. It reflects a decrease of 38 per cent. from April, 1915, of nearly 80 per cent. from the like month in 1914, and of 77 per cent. from April, 1913. In fact, this country during April gained 26,143 as the net result of the two movements, immigration and emigration, that figure being the largest reported for any month since May, 1914. Departures of the English race, aggregating 2,984, numerically exceeded those of any other race, the southern Italians, with a total of 818, coming next in this respect. A further study of the movements shows that arrivals of those with no occupation, including women and children, are larger than those of any other group, the total being 9,865. Laborers arrived to the number of 6,195, while 4,208 farm-laborers came in.

"During the month under review 8,051 United States citizens departed, the total being made up of 5,012 males and 3,039 females, but at the same time 12,522 citizens, 7,655 males and 4,867 females, arrived. Within the ten months' period 91,752 citizens left and 100,863 came in. The following table shows arrivals of immigrant aliens during each month of the years named.

	1916	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*	*1912*
January	17,293	15,481	44,708	46,441	38,453
February	24,740	13,873	46,873	59,156	45,380
March	27,586	19,263	92,621	96,958	91,185
April	30,560	24,532	119,885	136,371	99,839
May	.....	26,069	107,796	137,262	113,635
June	.....	22,598	71,827	176,261	92,425
July	.....	21,504	60,377	138,244	78,101
August	.....	21,949	37,706	126,180	82,377
September	.....	24,513	29,143	136,247	105,611
October	.....	25,450	30,416	134,140	108,300
November	.....	24,545	26,298	104,671	94,739
December	.....	18,901	20,944	95,387	76,315
Total	100,179	258,678	688,495	1,387,318	1,026,360

"This table sets forth the number of non-immigrant alien arrivals:

	1916	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*	*1912*
January	4,015	5,203	8,442	8,794	8,367
February	5,501	4,831	9,242	12,199	9,521
March	6,099	7,072	16,302	24,283	19,763
April	6,439	7,233	22,322	38,808	27,162
May	.....	6,294	19,052	27,430	19,022
June	.....	5,901	13,366	22,196	15,810
July	.....	5,593	11,638	16,358	12,417
August	.....	5,464	13,525	16,475	15,424
September	.....	6,583	15,481	20,441	22,855
October	.....	5,765	14,825	18,927	20,288
November	.....	4,752	9,027	12,360	13,348
December	.....	4,272	6,514	11,314	11,293
Total	22,054	68,963	159,736	229,585	195,270
Gd. total	122,233	327,641	848,231	1,616,903	1,221,630

"Total emigration during the months named is indicated below:

	1916	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January	14,005	31,556	69,218	57,035
February	10,824	14,188	34,722	30,119
March	9,894	15,167	28,777	30,867
April	10,856	17,670	50,234	45,526
May	.....	17,624	57,783	62,349
June	.....	21,532	78,207	58,186
July	.....	16,015	54,885	62,702
August	.....	41,737	54,112	49,095
September	.....	33,061	34,757	37,900
October	.....	26,338	39,419	54,609
November	.....	26,005	40,748	53,971
December	.....	23,743	45,525	56,587
Total	45,579	284,636	588,378	598,946

"It is quite evident that the country is gaining considerably more from than it is losing to foreign countries. Apparently those foreigners now here are content to stay, and it is probable that many more would come if they could."

THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS IN EUROPE

Statistics were recently printed in the New York *Times Annalist* of percentages of cost of food in European countries, the figures given being those for flour, sugar, butter, mutton, bacon, and potatoes. All over the world during the past two years an increase in prices has taken place, and not only in Europe, but in this country as well, the rise here having attained the highest point on record. In presenting a table for European countries *The Annalist* comments on it as follows:

"Whether or not shortage of food in Germany and Austria-Hungary is as serious as some reports indicate, it is undoubtedly true that despite the efforts of the authorities to limit consumption and to establish maximum prices, the cost of practically all foodstuffs has risen greatly. The Board of Trade *Labor Gazette's* (London) monthly tabulations show that whereas food-prices in the United Kingdom have risen about 55 per cent. above the level at which they stood before the war, in Berlin and Vienna the increase exceeds 100 per cent. Moreover, the figures for those cities have to be qualified as an index of the true condition, as the prices in some cases are the official maxima, and in others the articles can not be obtained at all, at least in the ordinary shops.

"On May 1, 1916, the average price of foodstuffs in the United Kingdom was 55 per cent. above the average for July, 1914. If only cities of over 50,000 population are considered, the increase is 59 per cent., and if only small towns and

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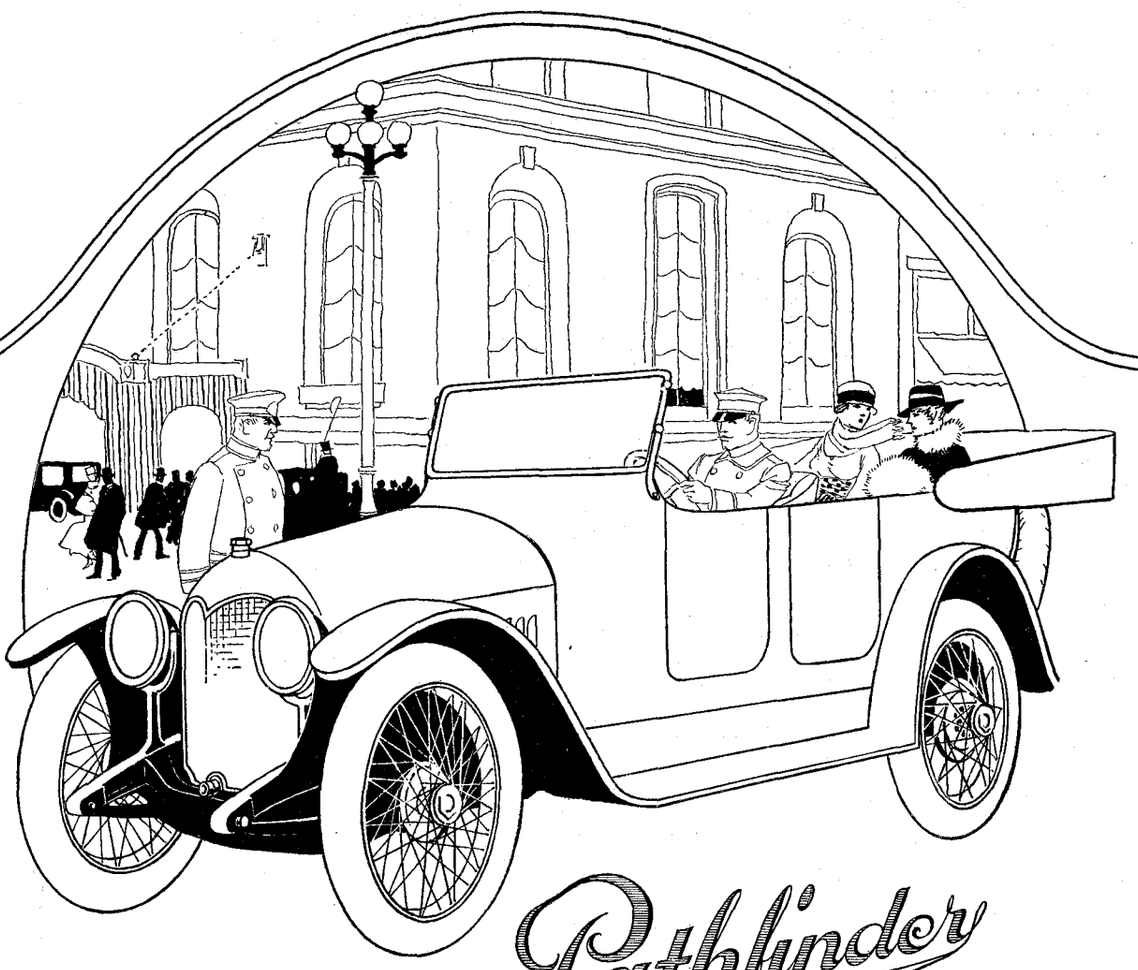

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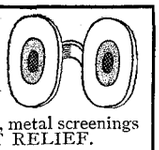

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villages are considered, the increase is 51 per cent. In Berlin, in March, the increase amounted to 100.5 per cent., in Vienna 110.4 per cent. In Switzerland the increase was 29.9 per cent. In Christiania comparison between January and February of 1914 and the same months of this year shows an increase of 40.3 per cent.

"In the United Kingdom during the month of April retail prices of food increased about 4 per cent. In Berlin, the figures for March, 1916, indicate an increase of 8 per cent., as compared with February; in Vienna, an increase of 0.1 per cent., while the figures for Switzerland indicate that in March, 1916, the general level of prices of foodstuffs was 2.7 per cent. higher than in December, 1915. No data are given showing recent variations in Christiania, but it is stated that the cost of food and other items entering into the expenditure of a working-class household was 16.2 per cent. higher in the first half of 1915 than in the same period of 1914. Following are some of the important price-changes compared with the prices obtaining just prior to the war:

UNITED KINGDOM

	Per Cent. Inc.		Per Cent. Inc.
Flour	60.0	Mutton	80.0
Sugar	152.0	Bacon	37.0
Beef	60.0	Potatoes	47.0

BERLIN

Flour (wheat)	14.3	Bacon	153.0
Sugar	30.0	Potatoes	37.5
Beef	180.0	Rice	420.0
Mutton	160.0		

VIENNA

Flour (wheat)	155.8	Bacon	250.0
Sugar	17.7	Potatoes	*33.3
Beef	228.9	Rice	533.3

SWITZERLAND

Sugar and honey	76.1	Bread and flour	47.0
Meat	26.7	Potatoes	14.3

CHRISTIANIA

Sugar	35.7	Pork	40.9
Beef	40.6	Flour (wheat)	37.5
Mutton	35.0	Potatoes	78.3

* Decrease.

LENDING TO EUROPE ONCE MORE

Recent arrangements undertaken in this country for granting new credits to Russia and France have led a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to set forth interesting facts as to what this country has already loaned to the belligerent European nations. One of the most recent estimates of our loans to foreign countries made since the war began came from the Federal Reserve Board, which placed the total at one billion dollars, in addition to which we had repurchased from European holders of our securities amounts making another total of one billion dollars. Of the one billion dollars in loans, all except $370,000,000, were placed here by belligerent governments. Besides last autumn's $500,000,000 loan to England and France, there are others which in normal times would have been regarded as exceptional. During the second week of June a credit of $50,000,000 was extended to Russia by bankers in New York, and it was expected that a loan to France of $100,000,000 would soon be arranged. Of these and other loans the writer says:

"The proceeds of the pending Russian credit, like those of the Anglo-French loan of last fall, are to be used in paying for supplies bought in this country, already largely accounted for in orders just placed for 350,000 tons of rails and probable orders for 10,000 cars. These purchases have an interesting parallel in Russia's heavy buying of munitions in Japan, where the bankers have taken $50,000,000 of short-term Russian securities in payment for such exports.

"Last February the Russian Finance Minister stated that Russian Government bonds had been offered as security. As actually concluded, however, the credit of $50,000,000 is backed by the novel arrangement of a reciprocal credit of 150,000,000 rubles in Petrograd, in favor of the American banking group, the ruble thus receiving an arbitrary valuation of 33⅓ cents against a present exchange-rate in New York of 30.65, and an American mint-valuation of 51.2 cents. Since the agreement is to run for three years, and carries the option of purchasing Russian Imperial Government 5½ per cent. bonds with the ruble credit, the speculative possibilities of the plan are apparent.

"Advance details, authoritative as far as is possible at this time, also indicate some novel security-provisions of the pending French loan. This security, consisting principally of stocks and bonds of Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other corporations of neutral European countries loaned to the French Government by French investors, may be deposited with the American lenders, who would then issue their own debentures against this collateral.

"The use of 'bankers' acceptances' and demand loans, often not reported, in advances made to the European belligerents makes it difficult to trace more precisely the amounts that have been thus far loaned. Russia was accorded an 'acceptance credit' of $25,000,000 by New York bankers in January, 1915, followed by another of $7,000,000. Prior to April, 1915, some $22,000,000 had been loaned to France, and in that month there was offered $50,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes, of which some $30,000,000 were sold and the balance withdrawn. In August France got a commercial credit of $20,000,000; in November, $15,000,000, and bankers are now advancing another $15,000,000 in the same way."

How much further "this process of making our country the creditor of Europe" will go, and what will be its effect on the economic relations of Europe with us after the war, are regarded by the *Evening Post* writer as one of the most interesting questions brought up by the war. He believes there is strong probability that we shall continue to lend to Europe, not only while the war lasts, but for a long time after it ends. He believes also that American investors will become in time quite accustomed to this form of investment, which until the war began was unfamiliar to most of them. That the borrowing European States will pay their interest and redeem, or refund, their loan without default, he accepts as altogether to be expected, "because they must keep their credit good."

NOTE OF OMISSION

PACIFIC COASTWISE STEAMSHIP SERVICE

In our Travel articles, June 3rd issue, description of the Coastwise Service of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company between San Francisco and Portland via Astoria was inadvertently omitted. The new steamships "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific" sail throughout the summer months from San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.30 A.M., and southbound from Flavel-Astoria (from Portland to Flavel by rail) on the same days of the week at 9.30 A.M., the time of the trip being about thirty hours.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. A. T.," Meadville, Pa.—"Kindly give the rule governing such compound words as 'someone,' 'sometime,' etc. In what cases are they divided into two words?"

The words "some one" are very seldom written as one word, altho "someone" is occasionally used in place of the proper "some one." "Sometime," however, is written as one word as an adjective (meaning "former"), as, "*sometime* professor." The word "sometime" is defined as an adverb, having the meaning, "At some time not precisely stated: always properly written as two words; and also meaning for a time in the past, as 'he was *some time* bishop.'" It may be said, as a general principle, that when one considers the word *some* as an adjective, the words *some time* are written separately; but when they are used together as an adjective or adverb, they may be written as a solid word.

"W. W. S.," Guatemala, C. A.—"Kindly inform me if there is any foundation to the general belief that *Thanksgiving Day* was in celebration of the arrival of a ship of supplies from England just at the time that the New England Colony were on the verge of starvation."

Thanksgiving day, in the United States, was a day first set apart by the Plymouth Pilgrims, in 1621, in acknowledgment of their first harvest in America, and perpetuated in many States by an annual festival appointed by the Governor. Its national celebration in recognition of the year's blessings was first recommended by proclamation issued from the City of New York, October, 1789, by George Washington, who set for observance Thursday, November 26, of that year. As a recurring festival it was first recommended October, 1863, by proclamation of President Lincoln, who set the last Thursday in November as the day of thanksgiving. The day has since been annually observed.

"W. W. J.," Omaha, Neb.—"(1) Which is more correct—'for year *ended* Dec. 31, 1914,' or 'for year *ending* Dec. 31, 1914'? (2) In speaking English using a Latin or French phrase occasionally is it proper to use the real French or Latin pronunciation, or is there an English form for foreign words? For instance, the word *lingerie* in an English sentence."

(1) All depends upon what precedes—"ended" connotes the past as occurred, but "ending" connotes a date yet to come. Both forms may be correct, "ending" being the more common usage; as, "*the year ending* Dec. 31, 1914." (2) In using a phrase from a foreign language in English conversation, the pronunciation of the language of origin should be used as far as it can be ascertained unless for those phrases which have become Anglicized. The question of the pronunciation of a dead language, such as Latin, however, is a controversial one, for no one knows exactly how the Romans pronounced their words.

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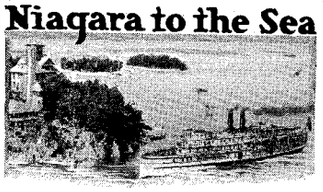

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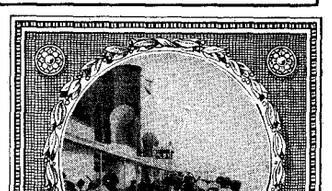

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